DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, northeasterly gales shifting to northwesterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,604. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c.; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Both the Senate and the Assembly adjourned after the introduction of bills, without transacting any business. The committee appointed to investigate the tax question will recommend to the Legislature a measure providing a State tax of 5 mills upon indebtedness secured by mortgages upon real property, which is expected to yield $10,000,000, and a 1 per cent. tax on stocks of banks and trust companies, which will yield $3,000,000 more. It is expected that strong opposition to the Educational Unification bill will develop when it is presented.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the President's policy in the Philippines was bitterly assailed by Senator Pettigrew. Senator Lodge joined in the discussion. Witnesses testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday as to the alleged payment of money in the Montana Senatorial fight. Senator Stewart of Nevada spoke against the Currency bill. Senators Tillman and Allen clashed over the question of trusts. Admiral Dewey's telegram from Hongkong previous to the battle of Manila Bay was sent to the Senate yesterday by Secretary Long.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—A special dispatch from London to a Chicago newspaper says it is reported that Gen. Lord Methuen's mind is unhinged. The London Daily Mail announces that Gen. White's losses in the attack on Ladysmith were 848 killed or wounded. The Boer loss is estimated at 2,000 to 3,000. It is stated in London that the British will use dum-dum bullets owing to a scarcity of Lee-Metford cartridges. Lord Salisbury's reply to the American representations on the flour seizures has been received, and is said to be of a satisfactory nature. An unconfirmed rumor was circulated in London yesterday that Gen. Buller had fought another battle. Queen Victoria has called Parliament to meet on Jan. 30. The Government was accused yesterday in the Prussian Diet of "disciplining" Magistrates who are also members of the Diet, and who voted against the Canal bill. The result of the debate was a moral defeat for the Ministry. The officials of the French Foreign Office deny that there is any truth in the report that the commercial treaty with the United States will not be ratified. They are confident that the treaty will soon become an accomplished fact. The French Chamber of Deputies reassembled yesterday. M. Deschanel, on his re-election to the Presidency of the House, urged that the party truce agreed to during the Exposition year should be continued indefinitely. A detachment of Congo Free State troops routed the rebellious Batatolas in two battles last October.—Pages 1, 3, and 7.

Page 1.

Melville E. Ingalls will not retire from the Presidency of the "Big Four," as he stated last Monday.

Gov. Roosevelt and his staff were present yesterday at the funeral service over the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Greene.

The report of the Mazet committee will not be presented until next week. It is reported that the Democrats have forced a change in the majority findings, and that the minority report also will contain concessions.

One of the first sequels to the establishment of new controlling policies in the trunk line situation is to be the abolition by W. K. Vanderbilt and his associates of those differential freight rates which for so long have been doing damage to the business interests of New York City.

Page 3.

Dr. Elizabeth J. French died yesterday in Boston.

Page 4.

Mrs. Rogers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, and Prof. Witthaus were witnesses in the Molineux trial yesterday.

Page 5.

Friends of ex-Secretary Bliss in Washington deny that he is an aspirant for the Vice Presidency.

John Q. A. Hoyt, one of the original promoters of the elevated railway system, died at his home Wednesday from heart disease.

Admiral Schley has cabled to the Navy Department from Montevideo that Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene committed suicide on Wednesday.

Page 7.

The funeral of Dr. McGlynn was held at St. Stephen's Church yesterday, the Archbishop performing the service of absolution. A great throng was unable to enter the church.

Page 8.

J. Edward Swanstrom, ex-President of the Board of Education, sent a letter to Gov. Roosevelt urging the necessity for radical reforms in the city's school system.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department has denied the application of the Manila Railway Company for payment by the United States of the interest guaranteed by the Spanish Government. Col. Bullard's force, moving in three columns upon Calamba, attacked the insurgents, who resisted stubbornly, making three stands. Twenty-four of the Filipinos were killed and sixty prisoners were taken. One American was killed and two officers slightly wounded.

Page 14.

A cheap cab service will be introduced in this city in a few days by the General Carriage Company.

Capt. Washington Willcocks of the Ninth Regiment has been placed in military arrest for alleged disobedience of orders of the Colonel.

A report is current, to the effect that at most two bids will be made for the construction of the tunnel of the underground rapid transit system.

Abner A. Griffing has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the A. A. Griffing Iron Company, which he founded, for false imprisonment.

In Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday Judge Cowing severely rebuked a jury after an acquittal, and refused to continue the court until a new panel is drawn.

Amusements.—Page 2.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

OUTLOOK FOR QUAY POOR.

It Is Not Now Expected that the Senate Will Seat Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A Senator who has been friendly to Mr. Quay, and who until recently expressed the hope that he could be seated, said to-day that he did not believe it possible for Mr. Quay to be seated, and that his case should not be permitted to come to a vote.

When the Committee on Privileges and Elections voted against Quay, a few days ago, it was expected by the Quay men that enough Democratic votes, to assist Republicans of the right turn of mind, would be secured to defeat the majority report and to give Mr. Quay the seat. The claim was made that Senators Daniel, Martin, Morgan, McLaurin, and Sullivan, all Democrats, would vote for him, and so make up the necessary majority. Senator Morgan was also counted as ready to vote for Quay.

Later investigation shows that possibly only one of these Democrats will vote for Quay. The others have looked into the matter with care, and while all are personally friendly to Quay they cannot find any justification in the practice of the Senate for such a course as that proposed by Quay and his friends. Quay's friends still insist that the Senate will never vote to keep him out.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

W. K. VANDERBILT TO BOOM NEW YORK CITY

Seeks Restoration to the Port of Natural Trade Rights.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES TO GO

One of the First Sequels to the New Control of the Eastern Trunk Line Railroads.

New York City is to be benefited largely by the practical unification of the Eastern trunk line railroads. W. K. Vanderbilt's plans are much more comprehensive than have been forecast. His ambitions go beyond the centralization of Eastern railway control. One of the first sequels to the establishment of new controlling policies in the trunk line situation is to be the abolition of those differential freight rates which for so long have been doing damage to the business interests of New York.

The theory of the differential rate—the granting of a tariff allowance to other terminal points—has been that railroads entering New York could only thus protect themselves against traffic wars in the interest of lines having other termini. Through the operations of this policy, New Orleans, Newport News and Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston have each been granted advantages at the expense of New York City. A Western consignor of goods could obtain delivery at other points at a freight charge substantially less than required for shipments to New York.

Much ingenious logic has been current in railway circles to justify—to excuse—this artificial upbuilding of competitive points. But among practical railroad managers the whole issue is always resolved into the view that without differential allowance to other points harmony would be impossible of maintenance, that rate wars would be provoked, and even heavier traffic losses imposed than those yielded against New York in agreed differential concessions.

Other ports have urged that New York's natural advantages are protected in the face of any differential subsidy. Steamers outgoing from other ports are relatively unable to deliver to the railroads from which they take traffic any important return tonnage, most of the ships at such ports having to return from abroad practically in ballast or bringing the cheapest sort of freights, while at New York there is normal readiness to reship West in volume equal practically to what is brought East, and, as a rule, even a more profitable traffic, for while agricultural commodities and other bulk freight come East, reshipment from New York is largely of manufactured commodities upon which higher tariffs rule.

From the standpoint of equity all this has, of course, operated much against the interests of this city, and no clearer appreciation of this fact has prevailed than among practical railway managers. Not one such authority will be surprised or find occasion for warranted criticism in the establishment of the new policy made possible by what is now the practical unification of control in the Eastern railways.

So hurtful has been the imposition involved in the differential rate policy that New York's commercial exchanges and public-spirited citizens have engaged in a variety of movements looking toward remedies. A commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt is to file at Albany to-morrow a carefully prepared report upon the subject—and its findings are in line with what is public knowledge of the facts and well-established public sentiment.

Some important details are to be worked out by Mr. Vanderbilt, President Callaway, President Cassatt, and others dominant in establishing trunk line policy; and on this account there may be some time intervening before new tariffs are established, but it can be relied upon as certain that the determination has already been reached to abolish discrimination against the city, and differential rates—as such—will go.

It will be the effort of trunk line administration officials to create as far as possible classification in character of freights. The deliveries of soft coal at the Southern seaboard will probably be even larger than hitherto, Baltimore may gain in its grain export volume, and Boston through the new control of the Boston and Albany may add substantially to certain classes of Western consignments.

But the new trunk line policy will make the natural export and import city of the country the centre of traffic of higher class, and charges will be at rates which do not prosper other cities at New York's expense. In plans recently considered by W. K. Vanderbilt and his associates few other objects have been more in view than the restoration to New York of natural trade rights.

PRESIDENT INGALLS'S FUTURE.

Will Retire from the Chesapeake and Ohio, but Remain at the Head of the "Big Four."

Melville E. Ingalls will not adhere to his stated resolution, made public last Monday, to retire within a few months from the Presidency of both the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems. The statement in regard to his retirement was made in the morning before the meeting of the "Big Four" Directors.

There is official authority for saying that after the meeting Mr. Ingalls had a talk with W. K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan, and that they induced him to change his plan, so far as "Big Four" was concerned, so that while he will free himself from the duties and responsibilities of Chesapeake and Ohio, he will continue at the head of the other system.

"Mr. Ingalls," said an official and friend yesterday, "gets a good deal of enjoyment out of life while devoting wonderful energy to the interests confided to him. He had planned to retire—to golf, his hobby, and his charming home at Hot Springs—before he had passed all of his best years in railroad service. Relieved of Chesapeake and Ohio, he will be able to continue with 'Big Four' and have more leisure than at present. He is now at Cincinnati, and will not act on his retirement until W. K. Vanderbilt returns. This will be in about six weeks. President Cassatt of Pennsylvania will nominate President Ingalls's successor in Chesapeake and Ohio."

SCRUBBING MACHINES USED.

Have Been Introduced in the Navy Department at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A scrubbing machine, that will do more scrubbing than many a charwoman, but which will not diminish or depress the wages of charwomen, has been put in operation in the Navy Department with appreciable success. The scrubbing women work daily, to the number of eighty, between 4 and 6 o'clock, and besides receiving $20 monthly for this service have employment elsewhere. The scrubber is a sort of wheeled vehicle with rubber tires, carrying a mechanism which spreads brushes over the floor. Each machine requires two or three women to drive it, but they do not have to get upon their knees to move it.

The charwomen at first refused to run the machines, saying that they preferred to get down upon their knees and do the scrubbing. They were informed that there would be no reduction in the force; that the machines were merely intended as humanitarian devices, and not for the purpose of lessening the number of those employed, and were then glad to use them.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY. —Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

BOMB EXPLODES AT CONCERT.

Panic Narrowly Averted at Sanders Theatre, Harvard—Probably Intended as Joke for History Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—The explosion of a bomb in Sanders Theatre, at Harvard, to-night, while 500 or 600 people were listening to a performance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, not only put a sudden stop to the concert, but for a few minutes, by reason of the panic which followed, threatened the lives of many in the rush for the doors.

Fortunately, through the efficient action of a number of cool-headed men, the turmoil was calmed and the audience left the building quietly, although greatly excited. As an alarm clock was found attached to the remnants of the bomb, the college authorities to-night believe the whole affair was intended as a joke on the history class, and that it exploded twelve hours ahead of time.

The hands of the alarm clock had stopped at 9:20 o'clock, and it is thought by the college authorities that some one put the bomb in the theatre with the idea of throwing the history class, which would meet there in the morning, into confusion. The janitor found a satchel under one of the seats this afternoon, and put it in a closet.

A detective, however, was immediately engaged, and will investigate the affair.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS FUNERAL.

Present with His Staff at the Service in Schenectady Over the Bodies of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Greene.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 11.—The most largely attended funeral service that has ever been held in this city took place to-day, when the last religious rites over the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dana Greene, who were drowned in the Mohawk River while skating on Monday, were held in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The bodies were viewed by hundreds of persons during the morning in the parlors of the desolate home, and at 12:30 o'clock a short service was held. The coffins were then escorted to the church by Company E, Second Regiment, and a detachment of the First Naval Battalion, composed of men who served under Lieut. Greene aboard the Yankee during the Spanish war. The Rev. Dr. J. Phillp B. Pendleton officiated and the Right Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, read the Episcopal service for the dead.

Gov. Roosevelt, Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, the Governor's staff, and prominent military and naval men occupied seats directly in front of the chancel, while fully 200 officials of the General Electric Company and other former business associates of Mr. Greene, together with immediate relatives of the family, were seated on the right. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

At the conclusion of the service the bodies were placed in a special car, bound for New York City, whence they will be taken to Bristol, R. I., for burial.

Among the members of the Governor's staff who attended were Major Craig Wadsworth, Capt. William Littauer, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Capt. George Albert Wingate, Capt. James Madison Andrews, Lieut. Col. Harry H. Treadwell, Lieut. Adrian W. Mather, and Lieut. Robert K. Prentice. The naval detachment consisted of Capt. J. W. Miller, Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry, Lieut. Commander J. G. Agar, Lieut. Barnard, Lieut. Craven, Lieut. Townsend, Lieut. Andrews, Lieut. Fish, Surgeons McGowan and Forbes, Paymaster Pardington, and a detail of twenty men. There were also Capt. H. L. Satterlee, Lieut. Stayton, Lieut. Sloan, Lieut. Dimock, and Lieut. Brown, former naval officers.

Among prominent persons in the party were F. P. Fish, C. T. Hughes, A. D. Page, W. G. Whitemore, J. W. Howell, and E. H. Mullin, all of the General Electric Company; W. S. Howell, Secretary of the Edison Illuminating Company; Luther Stieringer, Electrical Engineer of the Pan-American Exposition; W. S. Barstow, Electrical Engineer of the Brooklyn Edison Company; W. J. Insull, Vice President of the General Incandescent Light Company; J. H. McGraw, editor of The Street Railway Journal; C. W. Price, editor of The Electrical Review; T. C. Martin, editor of The Electrical World and Engineer; F. J. Sprague and Alexander Henderson of The Sprague Electric Company; W. H. Johnson, General Manager of the Electric Vehicle Company of America, the Philadelphia Edison Association, and the Associated Edison Companies; R. W. Pope, C. O. Mailloux, W. J. Hammer and Dr. C. T. Hutchinson of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Among other General Electric officials were B. E. Sunny of Chicago, W. C. Fish of Lynn, and Charles B. Davis and F. M. Kimball of Boston.

SUNDAY NECESSARIES DEFINED

South Norwalk Mayor Includes Shaving, Newspapers, and Ice Cream, but Bars Cigars and Fruit.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 11.—Mayor Charles G. Bohannon of South Norwalk instructed the Chief of Police as to the enforcement of the Sunday law. Under his construction of the law the Mayor believes that Sunday shaving, ice cream, soda water, as well as other soft drinks, shoe shines, and Sunday newspapers are necessaries, while cigars, fruits, confectionery, and peanuts are entirely unnecessary, as well as harmful to digestion, and therefore should not be allowed on sale on the Sabbath day.

Drug stores may remain open, but the cases containing cigars and confections must be sealed. Barbers' shops must keep the shades drawn and make no attempt to secure trade, keeping up the appearance of being closed. The livery stables and butchers' shops, as well as dry goods and clothing stores, were not mentioned in the Mayor's instructions, but he was very specific about the places mentioned and wanted all violations reported for prosecution.

Immediately after giving these instructions the Mayor left on a fox-hunting trip, possibly to escape the criticism which his peculiar construction of the law has caused among the local merchants. They claim that if South Norwalk is to have a Sunday law enforcement, it should be carried out to the letter and no favoritism shown. As a result, several of the cigar dealers after consulting counsel, will lay in a stock of soda water, as well as hire a bootblack, and give away a cigar with every drink or shine. The Mayor has decided that he will not prosecute soda water stands or bootblacks, and there is no law to prevent a man giving away cigars if he wants to.

It is the general belief that the Mayor found his Sunday message received with such general disfavor that he is trying to gracefully recede from the position in which it placed him.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISIONS.

Fire Truck and Wagon Run Into on the Third Avenue Line.

Two collisions between electric cars of the Third Avenue Line and vehicles occurred yesterday afternoon. The truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 was struck by an east-bound car as it was backing into the firehouse in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues. The three horses attached to the truck were thrown down, the two poles broken, and the heavy iron crossbar of the truck snapped in two. None of the passengers in the car was hurt.

Another car ran into a delivery wagon at Third Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The driver, Joseph Rampt, fifty-two years old, of 614 Second Avenue, was thrown to the ground and badly bruised. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Much complaint, it is said, has been made along upper Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street of the speed of the electric cars. It is claimed that at the time the fire truck was struck, the car was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

INSURANCE OFFICE ROBBED

Bold Hold-Up in Long Island City Office of the Prudential.

Cashier Looks Into Pistol While $800 Is Swept Off His Desk—Open Safe with Thousands in It Not Seen.

There was a bold hold-up which netted the robbers over $800 in the Long Island City section of Queens Borough last night. The robbers took what money was in sight and decamped, not waiting to rifle a safe in which were thousands of dollars, and the safe stood open in the office and the robbers passed it on their way in and out, but did not notice it.

The office robbed was that of the Long Island City branch of the Prudential Insurance Company. The collectors settle up their accounts on Thursdays, when there is always more money on hand than on other days. The usual settlements were made yesterday, and when the rest of the office force left in the evening, Harry Athing, nineteen years of age, of 594 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, the cashier and confidential employe of Division Superintendent C. V. Dykeman, remained behind to close up the books.

Athing was alone in the office for several hours. The safe in Mr. Dykeman's office in the front of the building at 85 Borden Avenue stood open. Athing was to put the money in the cash drawer into the safe and lock it up. It was late by the time his books were balanced, and when this was done and he had ascertained how much money he should have, Athing took the money from the cash drawer and put it on the desk in front of him.

He reascended the stool and began to count it. According to the books ah he balanced them the amount in the drawer should have been $808.37. He had not finished separating the money into piles for ease of counting when a man about 5 feet in height, with a red face and red mustache, entered from the street and walked to the glass and brass partition between the inner office and the section outside reserved for those having business with the cashier.

The man asked Athing if any one else was there, and where the Superintendent was. Athing replied Mr. Dykeman had gone home, and that he was alone. The man remarked that it was all right and not to mind, and started toward the street. He did not go out, but passed into the private office by a door at the front, which was open. He entered the rear part, and as the young man turned to demand what was wanted he found himself covered with a revolver. He was warned not to move or make an outcry.

A moment later a smaller man entered through the private office and went to the desk and swept the money upon it into a pile and stuffed it into his pockets. He then passed out while the taller man waited until his companion was outside. Then with a warning that any alarm within five minutes would result in the death of the young man, he departed.

Athing, when he recovered from his fright, ran to the Seventy-fifth Precinct Station House and gave the alarm. Detective Peter Kelly was detailed upon the case. He said he thought he knew who the robbers were, and started in search for them.

Both men wore black derby hats and black overcoats. The smaller one had his overcoat collar turned up about his face, but the other did not. Athing says he would know both again.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Horses Attached to a Carriage Dash Down Third Avenue—Driver and One of the Occupants Hurt.

A runaway in which two persons were injured occurred on Third Avenue last night. The injured persons are Louis Fransen, a driver of 33 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Isabella Lyon of 308 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Lyon, with her husband and four-months-old baby, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock after a visit of several days with relatives in Massachusetts. They had telegraphed ahead and ordered a carriage sent to the station to take them to their home. Fransen was sent with the carriage to meet them.

The party left the station soon after the train arrived and had proceeded to the corner of Third Avenue. Here the horse on the right shied at some material piled on the side of the avenue, and which was to be used in repairing the roadbed. The animal broke the pole chain, and its mate also became scared.

The two beasts then ran down the avenue at a rapid rate, drawing the coach with them. The horses ran into the middle of the street and continued between the two tracks until Forty-first Street was reached. Here they turned to one side and missed running into a north-bound electric car.

At Fortieth Street the animals ran into an elevated road pillar. Fransen, who was still on his seat, was thrown to the pavement and received a severe scalp wound. The Lyon family were still inside the coach and Mrs. Lyon was thrown heavily to the floor of the vehicle and received several bruises about the body. Her husband and child escaped injury.

Fransen and Mrs. Lyon were carried into a near-by drug store, where their injuries were attended by Dr. Bryan of Bellevue Hospital. They refused to go to the hospital and were taken home.

On the way down the avenue Mrs. Lyon attempted to jump from the coach, but was prevented by her husband. Several citizens who saw the woman as she was about to jump called to her.

DR. BABCOCK RELEASED.

Discussion in the Baltimore Presbytery Over His Course.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—There was a discussion in the Baltimore Presbytery to-day over severing the pastoral relations of the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, who has accepted a call to the "Brick Church," New York, from the Brown Memorial Church of this city. Some of the members of the Presbytery expressed the opinion that the call should have been brought before that body before it was finally accepted by Dr. Babcock. Instead, it was contended, the change had all been arranged, and the Presbytery was then simply asked to register the judgment of other parties. When Dr. Babcock produced the letter containing his call to New York, the Rev. F. E. Williams and others declared they should have officially known of it before.

Dr. Babcock said he believed his work would count for more in New York at the particular church to which he was going than it would in Baltimore, and it was a rule he had always followed to go where his work would count for the most.

The Rev. Dr. J. Addison Smith, in reply to Dr. Babcock, said that Dr. Babcock was making the mistake of his life. He thanked God, however, that Dr. Babcock had caught the crowd without preaching heresy on the one hand and turning the church into an opera house on the other. If Dr. Babcock had called his fellow-presbyters together before making his decision, as is provided in Presbyterian procedure, he would have put before him so strongly the reasons for not accepting the call that he would have remained.

It was then ordered that Dr. Babcock be given a letter of dismissal to the New York Presbytery without the technical requirements being followed.

No Extra Charge
On the Lake Shore Limited for Cleveland or Toledo. Every day, quick time, perfect track, superb service, via New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

MAZET REPORT IS DELAYED

Democrats Force a Change in the Majority Findings.

MINORITY CONCESSIONS ALSO

Mr. Odell Brings the Document Back to This City for Conference with Mr. Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Democrats of the Assembly won a victory over their Republican opponents to-day when they forced the latter to keep back the majority report of the Mazet Investigating Committee, which was prepared by Messrs. Mazet and Fallows. It was the original intention to have the report presented to the Assembly this morning, but after the Republican leaders learned of the nature of the minority report, they changed their programme, and it looks to-night as if the report will not go in before the middle of next week. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, who has been here for two days, went to New York to-night and took with him the majority Mazet report. It is said here that Senator Platt will be in New York on Saturday, and will have a talk with his lieutenants regarding the report. When the report comes back to Albany next week it is expected that its text will be greatly modified.

When the Tammany leaders in New York heard of the report, which had been drawn up by the Chairman of the Mazet committee, arraigning the administration of the New York City Government and charging officials with extravagance and incompetency, as well as making a personal attack on Richard Croker, they immediately set to work to counteract this with a minority report. This report bitterly denounced Senator Platt and other Republicans of prominence, as well as assailing the Republican majority for the partisan features of the late investigation. The report made an emphatic denial of the charges made by the Republicans that corruption and vice were permitted to flourish in New York and called attention to the fact that Republicans were not summoned to appear before the committee as were the recognized organization leaders of the Democrats.

Civil Justice Benjamin Hoffman, who was an Assemblyman last year and a minority representative on the Mazet committee, brought this report here for transmission to the Assembly when the majority report was presented. The Tammany legislative leaders lost no time in informing their Republican friends of the character of the minority document. The Republicans were astounded, and some of the more conservative men recommended that the presentation of the majority report be deferred until the Legislature reconvenes next week. This course was adopted.

It is understood here that a meeting of the Mazet committee will be held in Albany early next week, and that Mr. Mazet will come up to attend it. It was learned this evening that Assemblyman Costello of Oswego had not signed the majority report. Mr. Costello will not talk about the matter, but his friends say that he is not at all satisfied with the report as drawn up, and further that he blames Mr. Mazet for permitting Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, to conduct the investigation according to his views, instead of the wishes of the party leaders and members of the committee.

A man who is in the counsels of the Republican organization said to-night that when the reports come back to Albany next week, all personal attacks on party leaders will have been eliminated. This statement was also made by a prominent Tammany Senator. The argument in favor of this plan used by the organization leaders on both sides is that while personal abuse might be used in campaign, it was not proper to make charges against men, based upon testimony such as was heard by the Mazet committee, and have such things appear on the legislative records, thus becoming part of the history of the State.

The Democrats who are here to-night are in a jubilant frame of mind over the outcome of the matter, while more than one Republican has expressed himself as being pleased over the prospect of the Mazet committee soon becoming a thing of the past. The Republican leaders make no secret of the fact that they regret that such an investigation was ever held. They admit privately that whatever political advantage has resulted from the investigation has been to the gain of the Democrats.

MOONLIGHT MARRIAGES BARRED.

Greenwich Town Clerk Says He Will Issue No More Licenses at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 11.—When Town Clerk James R. Mead assumed charge of the new offices fitted up for him in the Town Building to-day he made a rule which concerns New York people contemplating coming to Greenwich to be married. He and his assistant have had many an evening's pleasure spoiled recently by strangers coming into town at night and applying to them wherever they are for marriage licenses. Then the applicants would go to the house of some minister, get married if possible; if refused, would seek out a Justice of the Peace, and eventually depart from town happy.

The clergymen also have tired of these almost nightly interruptions, and now refuse to marry strangers unless arrangements are previously made and satisfactory answers received.

Mr. Mead said to-day:

"Hereafter these New Yorkers who want to get married in Greenwich by moonlight must procure their licenses during reasonable hours. I am tired of these midnight interruptions, and will accommodate no more New York divorcées. If more come I will ask them to wait till the morning, and refer them for the night to the hotel."

PHILIPPINE JUNKET PROPOSED.

Senators and Representatives Would Like to Make the Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—About the last of January the Philippine Commission will submit their full report to the President. President Schurman was at the White House to-day to announce that progress was being made and that before February the work of the commission will be completed. The report made in September was a general one, in which all the Commissioners joined. In the full report, each Commissioner will deal with a separate subject. That of President Schurman is on government for the Philippines. He has considered the matter fully, and has discussed his report with the President. It is assumed that such practical points as he may offer will be brought to the attention of the appropriate committees of the Senate and the House.

As to the question of again sending a commission to the Philippines, it has been suggested in the Congress, by both Senators and Representatives, that a joint committee of members might be named for that purpose. It would be very popular, and also very expensive, but it is insisted that it would be a better way of preparing Congress for legislative action than the plan of making up a commission outside of Congress and expecting members of both houses to read their report after it had been made in order to become informed. It is maintained that a report from members who are well known would be more interesting and impressive.

Anchored Because of Storm.

The steamship Kansas City, which started for Savannah yesterday, anchored in Quarantine last night on account of the storm.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

BIG STEAMER WRECKED.

Believed to be Passenger Ship—Several Persons Washed Off Deck—Grounded on Reef Near St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 11.—A large steamer, believed to be a passenger ship, whose name cannot yet be ascertained, has been wrecked on a reef in St. Mary's Bay, about five miles from shore.

The vessel, which lies with her head low in the water, is on fire aft.

Several persons have been washed off the dock in the course of the day. Just before nightfall others were descried in the rigging. It is feared that these will perish before daybreak.

At this hour—9 P. M.—it is impossible to secure any further particulars, nor can any be obtained before morning.

Edenmoor May Try to Reach Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—The agent here of the Moore Line received telegraphic instructions to-night to keep a lookout for the disabled steamer Edenmoor, from Pensacola for Amsterdam, before reported passed at sea disabled, as it is expected she will try to reach Halifax.

ICEBOATS IN COLLISION.

Two Men Seriously Hurt and Two Women Bruised in an Accident at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Iceboats owned by Charles Foxwell and Robert Hance came into collision on the river this afternoon. Elwood Ivins and Dr. Frank Jones, who were in Mr. Foxwell's yacht, were seriously injured.

Dr. Jones is internally hurt, and Mr. Ivins's leg is terribly cut and his body is badly bruised. Miss Julia Hance and Mrs. Emile French, who were sailing in Mr. Hance's boat, were slightly bruised. Both boats were wrecked.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A STEAMER.

The Empress Goes Ashore on the Carolina Coast, but Floats Again.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—During a heavy fog this morning the British steamship Empress stranded on Peeble Shoals, abreast the life-saving station at False Cape, on the Carolina coast. Wrecking tugs were speedily dispatched to her assistance.

Before the tugs could get to her the heavy seas that momentarily threatened to engulf or pound her to pieces were piled up on the beach by the gale, forming such a high tide that the Empress floated without assistance. She is not believed to be very seriously injured.

SANTA FE INCREASES WAGES.

Conductors and Brakemen Will Get $450,000 Per Annum More.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway company has signed a new contract with the trainmen in its employ, granting the conductors and brakeman what amounts practically to a 15 per cent. increase in wages.

The agreement was entered into to-day between General Superintendent Henry U. Mudge for the company and J. C. Ramsey, Chief of the Conductors, and W. R. Scott, Chief of the Brakemen, on the entire system. The increase will amount to about $450,000 annually.

COMPLIMENTED BY MR. M'KINLEY

Representative Fitzgerald Congratulated on His Expansion Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, who was among the callers upon the President this morning, is reported to have been cordially complimented by Mr. McKinley upon the speech he recently delivered to his Boston constituency on expansion, in which he sustained the attitude of the Administration about retaining control of the Philippines. The President complimented Mr. Fitzgerald not only upon the patriotic position he had taken, but the skill with which he had maintained it.

Mr. Fitzgerald says that New England wealth and position in this country arise largely from her manufacturing interests. Inasmuch as these interests are receiving severe competition from the growth of manufacturing in the South, it is necessary that there shall be new markets for the output of the New England mills. These markets, he says, cannot be had unless there is expansion and new places for selling the manufactured articles.

CHICAGO-BALTIC STEAMSHIPS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Direct steamship communication between Chicago and the Baltic ports, employing vessels of fourteen feet draught and 160 feet length, may begin soon after the opening of navigation in April. Ole A. Thorp, Chairman for Illinois of the International Deep Waterway Association, has received numerous communications from foreign shippers indicating that they are about to engage in this traffic. Consular representatives of the Baltic countries have received similar letters and inquiries regarding the possibility of the traffic, and Chicago merchants, both importers and exporters, are taking a lively interest in it.

The wide advertising given Chicago Harbor by the opening of the drainage canal and the opening at almost the same time of the enlarged canals along the St. Lawrence River have made possible trade between this port and foreign countries in vessels of sufficient size to make the journey safely across the Atlantic and compete profitably with rail and steamship lines via New York for the carrying trade.

PLAGUE AT RIO JANEIRO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The bubonic plague has made its appearance at Rio Janeiro, as shown by the following cablegram received here to-night by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service:

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 11.

There has been one death from plague at Rio Janeiro. This diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson has arrived en route to Santos. HAVELBURG.
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Some weeks ago cases of the plague were said to exist at Santos, Brazil, and it would not be surprising to the officials here if later developments show that the case at Rio Janeiro is traceable to Santos. It was from Santos that the ship Taylor, with a cargo of coffee, arrived at New York some time ago.

Prompt measures will be taken by the Marine Hospital Service to prevent the introduction of the disease into the ports of the United States by means of any vessels that may leave the Brazilian ports.

MARRIED IN SHORT ORDER.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—Rosedale, Miss., a little town near here, has been enjoying a round of marriages the past month, the participants in each one striving, seemingly, to outdo the others in peculiar features. Yesterday W. A. Stone, Chancery Clerk for Bolivar County, was married to Mrs. W. A. Martin.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon Mr. Stone called up Mrs. Martin over the telephone and asked her if she would marry him in time to catch the 11 o'clock north-bound train over the Valley Road. A clear, ringing "yes" came back over the instrument, and the Rev. J. E. Cunningham tied the nuptial knot. So sudden was the affair that the immediate family hardly had time to be present. The couple left at 11 o'clock for Louisville and Chicago.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Pure, sparkling, delicious Telephone 118 Cort. —Adv.

BRITISH REPLY RECEIVED

Secretary Hay's Contentions on Flour Seizures Conceded.

CONTRABAND OF WAR DEFINED

Claims for Compensation Can Be Adjusted Later On, but It Is Believed They Will Be Paid Promptly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following official statement was to-day given out by the State Department:

"A telegram has been received from Ambassador Choate, reporting an interview had by him with the Marquis of Salisbury on the afternoon of the 10th inst., in regard to the American shipments of flour and provisions on the detained British steamers Beatrice and Mashona and the Dutch steamer Maria. The British position as to foodstuffs and hostile destination is that they can only be considered contraband of war if supplied for the enemy's forces, it not being sufficient that they are capable of being so used, but it must be shown that this was their destination at the time of seizure.

"This qualification virtually concedes the American contention that the goods were not subject to seizure and practically disavows the seizure, it not being claimed there is any evidence of hostile destination."

Mr. Choate reports, in brief, as follows:

That the answer is highly satisfactory; that it is broad and liberal in terms. The position assumed by the British Government is that foodstuffs in transit to a hostile destination can be regarded as contraband of war only when they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being used for the benefit of the enemy; it must be shown that they are so in fact, through their destination at the time of the seizure. The British Government does not claim that any of the American goods on the German bark Maria and the British bark Mash

WILL ARREST MORRISON

Murder the Charge Against the Man Who Killed His Wife.

IGNORANT OF THE DECISION

Morrison Cowers in His Room, Eating Little and a Victim of Paralyzing Fear.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 11.—Prof. Alfred Morrison, who shot and killed his wife on the night of Dec. 28 at their home, 230 South Tenth Avenue, during an attack of what he called somnambulism, will be arrested to-morrow on a charge of deliberate murder. The warrant will be applied for to-morrow morning before City Judge Adam Schatz by District Attorney George C. Andrews of Westchester County. The charge will be based on "information and belief," and the warrant will be issued. The prisoner will then be taken before County Judge Smith Lent, sitting in White Plains, and committed, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will convene in White Plains on Feb. 1.

This programme was decided upon this afternoon by District Attorney Andrews after a consultation with Judge George C. Appell, Morrison's counsel, who agreed that in case of his client's arrest the latter would waive examination when arraigned in court. Judge Appell will not state his plans for the defense, but asserts with the utmost confidence that his client will never be convicted of murder.

Morrison, knowing nothing as yet of what is in store for him to-day, cowers in his room at No. 7 Rich Avenue with a policeman constantly on guard over him, half crazed from a deadly fear of arrest. The man scarcely eats at all, and sleeps only with the aid of narcotics. He spends his time now walking the floor like a caged animal puffing constantly at cigarettes. At night when he lies down upon his bed he is apparently tortured by nightmares. On more than one occasion since he has been under police surveillance he has, during one of these attacks, seen or pretenued to see in his dreams burglars such as he says he thought he fired at when he killed his wife. It is expected that there will be a painful scene at the house to-morrow when the hand of the law is at last laid upon his shoulder.

Two physicians visited Morrison to-day. One of these, Dr. W. S. Fleming, was called by Morrison's aunt, Mrs. Cahen. He maintains professional reticence regarding the man's condition. The other, Police Surgeon E. S. Newell, reported that Morrison is perfectly sane, and he is said to have added that allowing him to remain at large so long was an outrage.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ACTION.

District Attorney Andrews, who has been forced to act in this case by the press and public opinion, has now gone into it to the exclusion of all his other business. He has already spent two days here taking the depositions of witnesses. He stated when he began the investigation that he would not put the county to the great expense of a murder trial unless it was found that there was a good chance of conviction. He has worked slowly and deliberately. So have the Mount Vernon police. That it has now been determined by these officials to bring a charge of murder against Morrison indicates, it is said here, that there was evidence at hand tending to show that an investigation was needed. Fully a score of witnesses have already been examined by the District Attorney. Only two or three of the least important of these appeared before Coroner Banning.

The District Attorney's investigation has been secret, of course. It is known, however, that damaging evidence against Morrison has been brought forward. A motive for murder in the case is alleged by the officials from the following facts: Morrison had two wives living. One of these, to whom he had been married eighteen years, was living in New York and knew that he was living here with the other woman to whom he had been married eleven years. Wife No. 1 was becoming restive and inclined to make trouble, as shown, the authorities say, by her refusal to accept a cheap Christmas present from her husband. At present it is not publicly known what messages and threats may have passed between the two. It is hinted by the police, however, that various negotiations were on foot between Morrison and his first wife, conducted by a mutual friend, a bookseller named Lang, living in New York.

SHOOTING OF WIFE NO. 2.

Then came the shooting of wife No. 2 by Morrison. To a half dozen persons, including the Coroner and two physicians, who arrived at the house within two hours after the shooting, Morrison said that he had been dreaming of burglars and, drawing his pistol from under his pillow, fired at an imaginary burglar standing at the door. Between the foot of Morrison's bed and the door slept the baby in a baby carriage. Mrs. Morrison, her husband said, who had been sleeping on a lounge at the foot of Morrison's bed, had arisen and was standing over the baby carriage when Morrison fired. She was thus in the line of fire, and received the bullet, which entered her shoulder and, passing through her arm, re-entered the body and passed diagonally downward, lodging in the abdominal cavity. The woman with her dying breath corroborated this story of her husband, and principally on the strength of the woman's ante-mortem statement Coroner Banning exonerated the husband.

It has since been stated by Dr. I. W. Ferris, who was the first physician to arrive after the shooting, that it would have been an impossibility for the bullet to have taken the course it did through the woman's body had she been standing up and Morrison lying down when he fired, as both he and his wife declared was the case.

Mrs. Wells of 243 South Tenth Avenue, who was the first person in the room after the shooting, has told the District Attorney that the baby carriage, over which Mrs. Morrison was said to be standing, was about two feet to the right of the foot of Morrison's bed and was not in the line of his fire toward the door unless he had been sleeping with his head toward the foot of the bed.

Dr. Ferris, in a supplementary affidavit made before the District Attorney to-day, says that Morrison did on that night sleep with his head toward the foot of the bed. Dr. Ferris said that when he arrived at the house, Morrison told him that he had been sleeping in that position. The pillow on the bed, with the pistol near it furthermore bore out this assertion. Dr. Ferris's statement to this effect, it is said, is corroborated in two more depositions now in the hands of the District Attorney. No reason has been given by Morrison for reversing his position in bed on this particular night.

MRS. MORRISON'S REPLY.

Dr. Ferris further asserts that when he arrived at the Morrison house he examined Mrs. Morrison's arm and found that the bullet had passed through it. Not noticing at the time that the ball had re-entered the body, he remarked to the woman: "You have been shot through the arm." She replied: "Yes. It isn't very serious," and said nothing about being shot through the body. The utmost importance is attached to this incident by the police, as showing, they say, that Mrs. Morrison deliberately tried to shield her husband by a falsehood. If she was false in this, it is argued that her great love for the man might lead her to make an entirely false ante-mortem statement for his sake.

The District Attorney's theory based on the hypothesis that the shooting was premeditated is that Morrison by reversing his position in bed brought his pistol arm six feet nearer to his wife, and that he fired at her while she was bending low over the baby carriage in which was the baby. There being no blood stains on the couch where Mrs. Morrison slept shows conclusively that she was not shot while lying there.

The District Attorney is disgusted with the story that came from Middletown to the effect that Mrs. Ellenberger, a sister of Mrs. Morrison, has had a dream in which her dead sister appeared to her, and requested her not to prosecute Morrison because he was innocent.

"There has been too much nonsense about dreams in connection with this case," said Mr. Andrews. "Morrison is either guilty or innocent and all the dreams cannot affect the case one way or the other."

The final determination to arrest Morrison, as indicated, followed a long conference held at White Plains this forenoon between the District Attorney and Judge Appell, Morrison's counsel. The District Attorney immediately afterward came to this city and continued the work of examining witnesses.

LOSES FAITH IN HER DREAM.

Mrs. Ellenberger Will Testify Against Her Sister's Husband.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Harry Ellenberger has determined that she will go to Mount Vernon to-morrow to testify against Prof. Alfred Morrison, who shot his wife, Mrs. Ellenberger's sister.

Mrs. Ellenberger had a dream the other night, she alleged in which Mrs. Morrison appeared to her and begged her not to prosecute her husband, and Mrs. Ellenberger thought she would not prosecute on this account. But she has changed her mind, as she is not quite satisfied, she says, with the idea the dream conveyed to her.

MR. GERRY ATTACKED.

Controller Says He Changed Residence to Escape Taxes and Is "Superior to the State."

Controller Coler is not pleased, he says, with the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which holds that the Gerry Society and other charitable institutions do not come under the rules of the State Board of Charities. Commenting on the decision, Mr. Coler said yesterday:

"In the scheme of charity reform suggested by me to the Board of Estimate and adopted I recommended that no lump sums be given hereafter to institutions. This would have cut off from the Gerry Society the $30,000 which they get annually. My recommendations were applied to all organizations but this one; the $30,000 for the Gerry Society was included in the budget.

"I regard the decision of the Court of Appeals as unfortunate for the State of New York. It is astounding that a man, not a citizen of the State, who has changed his legal residence to another State to escape taxation, should receive such remarkable privileges. According to the decision Mr. Gerry is superior to the State, is absolutely irresponsible, and forms a distinct entity in himself. I think the law should be changed at once. My sympathies are with the State Board of Charities, and I hope they will win in the end."

A MALONE WILL CONTEST.

Dead Priest's Housekeeper to Fight for Bequests — May Have Mrs. Havemeyer's Aid.

Miss Winifred Brennan, who was the housekeeper for the late Father Malone for over a quarter of a century, and one of the beneficiaries in the will said to have been executed on Nov. 6 by the late pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, resigned her position yesterday. She stated emphatically that she would make a legal fight for the $1,000 left her according to the provisions of the will drawn up by Lawyer Fox on Nov. 6, and would spend that amount and more to secure her rights. Although Miss Brennan would not disclose the names of those who are to aid her in the fight against the Malone family, it is alleged that Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, who has long known her, will care for her interests.

Dr. Silas Blaisdell, who was Father Malone's physician for a number of years and was dismissed at the time of Father Malone's last illness by the family, will sue the estate of Father Malone for professional services covering a period of over six years. The bill will amount to over $5,000, and this amount, if successful in his suit, Dr. Blaisdell stated yesterday, he would divide among charitable institutions.

The Rev. Joseph O'Brien, who had charge of the parish at the time of Father Malone's illness, is broken down in health, due, it is said, to the recent trouble, in which he figured as the acting pastor of the church. Father O'Brien will leave for the South in a few days and will be absent for the Winter months.

CHANGE FOR KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Mr. Roberts to Add Burlesque, Extravaganza, and Pantomime.

When Nelson Roberts took the management of Koster & Bial's Music Hall it was his plan not to give entirely straight vaudeville performances, but to introduce burlesques, extravaganzas, and pantomime, and with these ideas in his mind he has gone ahead to perfect his arrangements to that end. In four or five weeks he hopes to be able to offer the patrons of the house an attraction which will be musical in character, but embracing burlesque, extravaganza, and pantomime.

Fully appreciating that an attraction of this kind will draw for eight or possibly ten weeks, a conclusion he reached after the many experiences of other managers with attractions of this kind, Mr. Roberts proposes to have material ready constantly for changing the performances when one runs its limit. Herman Perlet, who formerly was the musical conductor of the Herald Square Theatre, has been taken into conference with Mr. Roberts in his plans, and the probabilities are that he will be engaged to write the greater part of the music for the production.

A company will be secured which will be competent in every particular, and efforts will be made to engage Mme. Camille Darville, Thomas Seabrooke, and Marie Dressler to play the leading rôles. Definite plans for bringing out productions will be arranged Sunday.

MAURICE GRAU'S NEW TALENT.

Frau Olga Pevyn, Fritz Friedrichs, and Victor Ocellier Engaged.

The North German Lloyd liner which arrived yesterday brought to this country Frau Olga Pevny and Herr Fritz Friedrichs, two additional members to the German forces of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Frau Pevny is a contralto who was heard last year during many of the German opera performances, while Herr Friedrichs is one of the new members of the company. He will probably make her début in the first performance of "Die Meistersinger," which is scheduled for the week after next.

Victor Ocellier, another baritone, was engaged by Mr. Grau yesterday. He came highly recommended, and a rehearsal was given on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House before Signor Mancinelli, Signor Bevignani, and other musical authorities, and his voice and M. Ocellier's stage presence were so thoroughly satisfactory that he was immediately engaged. He came to this country early in the season with the French Opera Company, and sang in Montreal and in large Western cities. The company finally came to an end in Havana. He is familiar with many of the leading rôles in the French operas, including the baritone rôle in the new Massenet opera "Herodiade," which will probably be given for the first time early in February with Mme. Calvé in the leading rôle.

Victor Capoul who has been identified with the opera company for several years and who goes to Paris to become a director of grand opera in that city, sailed for Havre yesterday on the French liner La Champagne. He will serve as a director with Pierre Gailhard, filling the unexpired term of Director Emile Bertin, who died some time ago. The term will expire this Spring, but the Government has assured M. Capoul that the nominations for the next term of seven years will go to Gailhard and himself.

Performance Resumed at Casino.

After a thorough drying out of dressing rooms, stage, and costumes, Edward E. Rice gave his regular matinée and evening performance of "Little Red Riding Hood" at the Casino yesterday. Miss Kitty Mitchell and Clara Havel, in whose dressing room the explosion of the alcohol lamp which caused the fire occurred, appeared with the company, but with bandaged arms and wrists.

Dispute Over "The Gunner's Mate."

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—The application for a receiver for the partnership alleged to exist between Hugh J. Gallagher and William J. McKiernan, the co-authors, according to the former, of the melodrama, "The Gunner's Mate," was denied by Vice Chancellor Emery to-day. The vacation of the temporary injunction of a week ago enables McKiernan to collect any profits accruing since it was made.

Pleasure Palace Lease Renewed.

F. F. Proctor has renewed his lease on the Pleasure Palace, on Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, for a term of five years from Sept. 1, 1900. Randolph Guggenheimer is the lessor. The lease, which was filed for record yesterday, states the annual rental at $20,000.

THE HOTEL MEN'S DINNER

Celebrate Their Twenty-first Anniversary at Delmonico's.

Senator Grady Says New York's Best Citizens Are Derelict in Their Duty —Simeon Ford and Others Speak.

The Hotel Men's Association was old enough to vote yesterday, as Simeon Ford, President of that body, told several hundred diners at Delmonico's last evening who had met to celebrate their twenty-first anniversary as an organization. The dining room was filled with business and professional men, city and State officers, and politicians as guests of the association, and what with an orchestra and popular songs roared out in chorus, the hotel men of New York managed to have a pleasant evening themselves and give one to those who sat at their board.

Simeon Ford presided, and at the speakers' table were Senator Grady, Abraham Gruber, James Breslin, who was toastmaster; Horace Brockway, C. L. Jones, Postmaster Van Cott, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Twing, Charities Commissioner Keller, Tax Commissioner Feitner, and Justices Fitzgerald, McAdam, Gildersleeve, Bookstaver, Dugro, and O'Gorman. There were also present Maurice B. Holahan and nearly all the Judges of the different courts in the city.

Simeon Ford, who was the first speaker, said in part: "This is the twenty-first anniversary of our association. We are of age. We are old enough to vote. How we will vote I cannot say, but it looks now as if, irrespective of party, we will all have a chance in November to cast a vote for what we landlords dearly love—a 'Bill.'

"We have had a year of glorious prosperity. For five or six years we have been up against it, unsuccessfully drawing to bobtails, small pairs, and partially developed flushes; but at last the wave has struck us, and now we are on velvet, sitting behind a pile of blue chips, ready to see every raise and boost it back again.

"Some folks claim that 'Bill' McKinley is our mascot. Some say 'Dick' Croker, with his three attendant Johns—John, Demijohn, and John Keller—and the policy of the open door, is responsible. But all we know is that something has happened to change our luck. So we lay low, say nothing, and 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

"Since our association was formed, twenty-one years ago, the hotel accommodations of New York have vastly increased. Every year two or three great structures are built, for which we all predict dire failure and disaster, but somehow they all seem to get along. The fact is the American servant girl is rapidly driving people out of their once happy homes and into hotels.

"And now we are to have a woman's hotel! That will fill a long felt want. We all have a few lady boarders we would like to recommend—ladies with strong minds and weak appetites. The kind that send for a waiter and order a pot of tea, a package of canary bird seed, and a hot flatiron and 'don't be all day about it, please.' What a pleasure it would be for a man who was ready and anxious to die to run such an Adamless Eden! With what harmony will the inmates mingle together! Just imagine the conversation which will ensue after the first lady with peroxide hair comes down to breakfast in a pink Mother Hubbard."

Senator Grady was received with cheers when he arose to speak. Senator Grady began with some playful digs at his friends the hotel keepers. Presently he got down to political references, and, bringing up a remark made by Mr. Ford, said he objected to having him talking of some mysterious candidate as "Bill."

"If he means by his reference any one of our late nominees I would have him understand that we call him William."

Senator Grady was talking of the Democratic Party, and his reference to Bryan seemed to please the crowd greatly. Later on the Senator made another reference to a statement of Mr. Ford that his representations had been sent out broadcast through the country before the Dewey celebration serving notice that New York was a dangerous city to come to. Mr. Grady became serious, and proclaimed that "we have had the last of Mazet committees," at which there was much laughter and clapping of hands.

Then the Senator went on to say that while the city would not justify an infraction of the law its people must insist that it have a government that is a convenience and not an annoyance. Above all, he said, New Yorkers should insist that this community boast of a law-abiding government, and that this should be made known abroad.

"And let us demand," he went on, "that this city shall never be named save in words of respect."

If a man should go to an officer of the Stock Exchange, he went on by way of illustration, and complain that it is other than straight, then "the members would rush out and hand you." It was the same with the Bar Association should it find out that it had a bad member. The self-respect of the bar would show him quickly his shortcomings.

"But let the City of New York be attacked," said the Senator, "as one given over to crime, and not one of those big institutions of which the city boasts, whose lists of Vice President are long, will rise up in its defense, and that explains the lack of civic pride. Those of us who believe in the city first and its institutions afterward are depended upon to rise up and defend it."

Maurice B. Holahan, who had all along applauded the Senator's remarks vociferously, interrupted by exclaiming, "Civic pride: that's the thing." Then Mr. Holahan cheered again.

Abraham Gruber, C. L. Jones, and the Rev. Dr. Twing also spoke.

Fighting Tax on the Stevens Estate.

The Hoboken Commissioners of Appeals having refused to reduce the valuation of $500,000 on the Stevens estate at Castle Point, Col. E. A. Stevens has given notice that he will appeal the case to the State Board of Taxation. The property was divided into five plots at the death of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, each heir taking one plot, with the house upon it. The heirs claim that these separate plots are worth about $30,000 each, making $150,000 for the entire property.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB FIGHT

Regular Ticket Headed by Henry E. Howland Defeated.

F. D. Tappen Elected President by a Vote of 184 to 154—Consented to Run Only Two Days Ago.

The annual election of the Union League Club, which was held at the clubhouse last night, resulted in the defeat of the "regular" ticket, headed by Henry E. Howland, and the choice of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, who had been placed in nomination as an independent, for President. The successful ticket received 184, and the unsuccessful ticket 154 votes.

At various times since the "regular" ticket was placed in nomination, on Dec. 31, there had been rumors that an opposition ticket would be placed in the field. These rumors, which connected the name of Mr. Tappen with the club Presidency, were denied as often as they were repeated, and Mr. Tappen himself declared that he was not a candidate.

It was learned last night that Mr. Tappen's name had been under consideration by the Nominating Committee, and that his friends were so greatly displeased with the selection of ex-Judge Howland that they determined to use every endeavor to place an opposition ticket in the field. Mr. Tappen, it was said, declined to permit the use of his name until within the last two days, and then the "regulars," who had heard of it, became alarmed and inserted this advertisement in yesterday's newspapers.

"Union League Club.—Election of officers this evening. It is thought to be very important that all friends of Judge Howland for President should be sure to attend and vote the regular ticket. Polls open at 6:30 o'clock and close early."

Both factions in the club denounced the action of the person who inserted the advertisement. Judge Howland was ignorant as to who his friend was who had taken such a course. Some of Judge Howland's friends said if it had not been such a stormy night, his vote would have been much larger.

The two tickets were identical, with the exception that on the regular ballot Mr. Howland appeared as candidate for President and Mr. Tappen for one of the Vice Presidents, while on the independent ticket Mr. Tappen was named for President and Orson D. Munn for Vice President.

The officers chosen were:

President—Frederick D. Tappen; Vice Presidents, Class of 1902—Orson D. Munn, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and James W. McLane; Secretary—George S. Terry; Treasurer—William G. White.

Executive Committee, Class of 1902—William H. Hollister, Harrison E. Gawtry, Henry F. Shoemaker, Joseph C. Willetts, and Albert H. Brown.

Committee on Admissions—Class of 1902.—Henry C. Ward, Frank H. Carpenter, Edward D. Fisher, Jefferson Clark, and Augustus Kirkham.

Committee on Library and Publications—Class of 1902.—Marshall H. Clyde, Joseph Henry Harper, and Jonas M. Libbey.

Committee on Art.—Thomas B. Clarke, Alfred E. M. Purdy, Joseph S. Stout, Henry R. McLane, Howard C. Smith, Davis Barnes, and E. Clifford Potter.

Committee on Political Reform—Cephas Brainerd, Charles T. Harbeck, James A. Blanchard, E. B. Hinsdale, Thomas L. James, Edward Mitchell, William M. V. Hoffman, Samuel Thomas, John S. Wise, Edward F. Brown, Justus A. B. Cowles, David Willcox, and John C. O'Conor.

Auditors—Walter A. Pease, Andrews Mills, and William T. Cornell.

Elihu Root presided at the annual meeting and delivered an address on retiring from the Presidency of the club. It was stated that this address with other addresses made at the meeting would be published in the annual proceedings of the club.

FARMER FEARS DOG'S BITE.

Pet Attacks Its Master, Then Wanders Off, Biting Other Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—John E. Lance, a farmer living near High Bridge, has gone to the Pasteur Institute in New York for treatment. While engaged about the house a few days ago, his dog suddenly sprang at him and bit him in the hand. Lance had a glove on the hand, but the dog's teeth sank deep into the flesh, inflicting a serious wound. The dog had always been a pet about the house. It was chained at once and a close watch was kept over it. The dog remained quiet, and later was released, when it left immediately in the direction of Glen Gardner and Change-water.

The citizens of Glen Garden saw the dog pass through the town, and several persons were close to the animal, but it made no effort to bite any one. Several valuable dogs were bitten between High Bridge and Changewater, however. At the latter place the dog was dispatched by Andrew Castner. Several dogs were also bitten in Irishtown. All the dogs known to have been bitten have been killed.

Frederick A. Schroeder's Will.

The will of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn was admitted to probate yesterday. The document was found in the pocket of his house coat and bore a number of penciled interlineations which might have formed a ground for a contest had there been any desire to make one. Frank D. Arquimbau testified that when the will was executed in presence of witnesses the interlineations were not upon it. The document was admitted without them.

Despondent Youth Takes His Life.

After brooding for two years over a deformity of the mouth which impeded his speech, Paul Duncan, nineteen years old, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid in his room at 26 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Duncan lived with his parents and worked in a wholesale dry goods store in Franklin Street.

Articles in Silver **Martelé** *made by THE GORHAM COMPANY, Silversmiths, are designed and wrought by specially trained artisans, and appeal to those who appreciate a high sense of beauty in articles of utility. Each piece is a distinct creation representing original thought and artistic handicraft.*

Silver **Martelé** *is a renaissance of old methods in the designing and making of silverware adopted by THE GORHAM COMPANY several years ago. While the great success of these articles of the silversmith's craft has led others to apply the term "Martelé" to ordinary silverware, patrons should know that such productions are not correctly so termed.*

Silver **Martelé,** *as represented by the products made by THE GORHAM COMPANY, has received the endorsement of art lovers everywhere. These pieces make the handsomest and most distinguished Wedding Presents.*

VICE ON THE EAST SIDE.

What Is Sought to be Brought About by a Body of Citizens.

A conference was held at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon between several of the persons who have become interested in the movement to eradicate the evidences of vice from this city as far as possible, and Chief Devery and Police Commissioners York, Abell, and Hess; Deputy Chief fCortright, and Inspector Cross. The session lasted an hour and a half. Those consulting with the police were Prof. Felix Adler, Josephine Shaw Lowell, the Rev. Father Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, Jacob H. Schiff, and the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Vicar of the Pro--Cathedral in Stanton Street. The entire party were reticent on the subject of their conversation when seen afterward. This was due to the fact that the citizens concerned are anxious to avoid newspaper or other notoriety as far as possible.

Mr. Paddock, when seen att he Pro-Cathedral later, said that there was no organization of the citizens, that no radical step had been taken at the conference, and that no definite action had been determined upon. He said there would be no crusade or hiring of private detectives to secure evidence, so far as he knew, nor had any mass meeting been arranged for.

"Personally," said he, "I don't think it would be well to arrange for any mass-mee'ings now. Everybody interested in the movement is anxious to have things done in the quietest way. All that has taken place so far has been a little friendly conversation with the police, in which we showed them that we knew what was going on. Things on the east side are in a bad condition. They could not well be worse. Our idea is now to bring pressure to bear on the police by each one using what influence he or she possesses, and if things are not bettered, then something else may be done. We believe that the great majority of voters in this town are anxious to have it clean, and for the sake of their children are anxious not to have vice flaunted in public. The movement has done some good already. It has bettered the city in spots. The police have uniformly received us graciously and in the best spirit."

GEN. DABNEY H. MAURY DEAD.

His Service in the United States and Confederate Armies.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—News has been received here of the death in Peoria, Ill., of Gen. Dabney H. Maury, late of the Confederate army, and at one time Minister to Colombia. The remains will be brought to Fredericksburg, Va., for interment.

Dabney Herndon Maury was born in Fredericksburg, Va., May 21, 1822. He was graduated from the University of Virginia with the class of 1841, and from the United States Military Academy in 1846. He served in the Mexican War, and was brevetted First Lieutenant for bravery at the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded. For his services there he was presented also with a sword by the citizens of Fredericksburg and the Legislature of Virginia.

From 1847 to 1852 he served as an instructor at West Point. At the outbreak of the civil war he was acting as Assistant Adjutant General in New Mexico. He resigned to enter the Confederate service, receiving first an appointment as Adjutant General. He acted as chief of staff under Gen. Earl Van Dorn, and after the battle of Pea Ridge was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. At Corinth he led a division, being made there a Major General. He served in the operations around Vicksburg, and participated in the defense of Mobile, commanding the Department of the Gulf.

At the close of the war Gen. Maury returned to Virginia, where in 1868 he organized the Southern Historical Society. He originated the movement for the reorganization of the National Militia in 1878. In 1886 he was appointed United States Minister to Columbia. Gen. Maury was the author of a treatise on "Skirmish Drill for Mounted Troops."

CHURCH WORK IN CUBA.

Bishop Whitaker to Leave on a Tour of Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Bishop O. W. Whitaker of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania will leave to-morrow for Cuba to inquire into the progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church there. He will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Powers, General Church Missionary. Bishop Whitaker will go direct to Havana, and relieve the Rev. W. H. McGee, who has charge of the Protestant Episcopal work in that province. Mr. McGee has just recovered from an attack of yellow fever, and will return to this country to recuperate.

In speaking of his tour of the island, Bishop Whitaker said to-night: "I shall appoint a successor to Mr. McGee and then I shall proceed to Matanzas where good results have rewarded the labors of the Rev. Pedro Duarte and his assistants. For a time they had to give up work owing to the Spanish interference, but the mission is now in excellent working condition."

Kills Himself with Morphine.

A man supposed to be Edward F. Sargent, a trained nurse and druggist of Plymouth, Mass., committed suicide by taking morphine yesterday in his room at the Eastern Hotel, at the foot of Whitehall Street. He was arraignd in the Yorkville Police Court on Monday last, accused by his alleged wife with deserting her about five weeks ago, soon after they were married. His body was taken to the Morgue.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; Edward F. Whitney, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles L. Loring, Boston; ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. M. Garmon, Nanticoke, Penn.

GRAND—Edgar T. Collins, United States Army.

HOLLAND—M. Coffin, Lyons, France; J. Ogden, Hoffman, Philadelphia; A. S. Garfield, Paris; William S. Silsby, Seneca Falls.

WALDORF—A. L. Miller, United States Army; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Capt. George L. Anderson, United States Artillery; E. H. Inman, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Willis & Rountree Co., Augusta, Ga.; H. Rountree, notions and furnishing goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Cary, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Adam, dry goods; 57 White Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. C. Weir, dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ambach Bros., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens, 676 Broadway.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Cator, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. H. Heyneman, domestics and woolens; 43 Leonard Street.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; L. Selig, furnishing goods, 722 Broadway.

Olds & King, Portland, Ore.; E. J. Oliver, domestics and linens; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Kutmer, J., Rome, Ga.; I. May, notions; 737 Broadway; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Newman, millinery; 115 Worth Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. Carter, china and glassware; 450 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. M. Keeney, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Jackson, cloaks, suits, underwear, and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. Applewaite, notions and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Landon, laces; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, M. P., Binghamton, N. Y., dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eagleson, Hawkins & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. G. Eagleson, furnishing goods and manufacturing department, 47 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, worsteds; W. A. Trow, handkerchiefs, 450 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Tootle, Wheeler & Molter, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. Slade, white goods, cloaks, and jewelry, 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Rabitschek & Frank, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, notions, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department, 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Lockhart, domestics, linens, dress goods, and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fibben, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowes, woolens, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. Pinter, dry goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Irwin-Phillips Company, Keokuk, Ia.; H. Sawyer, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hickman Brothers & Campbell, Warrensburg, Mo.; L. S. Hickman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

37,500 STATIONS

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New York Telephone Company's system in

Manhattan and The Bronx

at the end of 1899.

Telephone Service in Manhattan may now be had for

Two-party line. Annual contract,

$5 A MONTH.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,

115 West 38th St. 952 Broadway. 15 Dey St.

Come to the Great Sale

Friday and Saturday

Many Choice Lots of Fine

Overcoats, Suits and Trousers

That were tossed about and buried in the early rush have been brought to the surface. We've increased the selling force and can handle any crowd now—no matter how large.

No one could have foreseen the terrific rush—we anticipated a big business, but nothing like it has ever been known.

THE REASON IS PLAIN.

The Great Big New Stock of America's Finest Clothing Makers,

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Is on Sale and Must Be Sold Quick.

It was bought by us at a mere fraction of its cost, because B. H. & Co. suddenly determined to retire from the retail trade—Come early—Get a share of the real bargains.

This is how we will sell the B. H. & Co. finest Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings.

$12.50 **Overcoats** will go at	$7.50
$18.00 **Overcoats** will go at	$10.00
$25.00 **Overcoats** will go at	$12.50
$28 to $35.00 **Overcoats** will go at	$15.00

High Grade Trousers.

$3.00 and $3.50 grades, now	$1.75 & $2.50
$6, $7 and $8 grades, now	$3.00 & $4.00
$3.00 **Derbys** and **Alpines,** now	$1.65
$1.25 **Walking Gloves,** now	75c
$1.50 **Fancy** and **Dress Shirts,** now	62c

$12.50 **Suits** will go at	$6.75
$18.00 **Suits** will go at	$9.50
$25.00 **Suits** will go at	$12.50
$28 and $30 **Suits** will go at	$14.50

B., H. & Co. Celebrated Fancy Vests.

$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 grades, now	$1.00, $1.25 & $1.75
$4, $4.50 and $5 grades, now	$2.00 & $2.50
$4.00 **Shoes** now	$2.15

Every Scarf in the house, 50c., 75c. and $1.00 grades, all included, now, each . . . 25c.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.

SUCCESSORS,

STEWART BUILDING,

Broadway, Corner Chambers Street.

Open Saturday Evening till 9 o'clock.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:15 A. M.—10 Division Street; L. Frank; damage, $300.

1:55 A. M.—69 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; B. Cohen; damage, $100.

7:15 A. M.—313 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; G. Garacena; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—398 Grand Street; Max Kass; damage slight.

10 A. M.—193 Eldridge Street; N. Levenson; damage, $50.

11:35 A. M.—318 East Thirty-fourth Street; M. Jacobs; damage, $25.

12:20 P. M.—2,217 First Avenue; M. Munich; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—814 Sixth Avenue; R. Fitzgerald; damage unknown.

2 P. M.—47 Clinton Street; Jennie Middleman; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—146 Tenth Avenue; Josephine Wimmerholme; damage, $10.

4:40 P. M.—111 West Fifty-sixth Street; E. Bathers; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—114 East Twenty-sixth Street; Alice Harris; damage, $100.

5:15 P. M.—728 East Twelfth Street; J. Craiger; damage, $5.

5:15 P. M.—115 and 117 Grand Street; J. Schwartz and others; damage, $30,000.

5:30 P. M.—626 St. Ann's Avenue; John Sohm; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 11.—Fire to-day destroyed the foundry, office, pattern shop, and warehouse of the Portage Lake Machine Works. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $40,000. Eighty men are thrown out of employment.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, northeasterly gales, shifting to northwesterly.

The storm, central Wednesday night in the West Gulf, has moved with great velocity, 53 miles an hour, to Western Pennsylvania and has caused snow in the lake regions and rain elsewhere from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. Rain has also fallen in the North Pacific States and northern plateau. The storm has also caused easterly gales on the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England Coast. Block Island reporting 48 miles an hour. The temperature conditions are moderate over the whole country, with a slight rise in the upper lake region and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. Snow may be expected in Northern New England; rain, followed by fair weather this afternoon or tonight in the southern portions; increasing cloudiness and light snow in extreme northern North Dakota. It will be generally fair elsewhere, preceded by snow flurries in the lower lake region, and by light rain on the Middle Atlantic Coast. The temperature will remain moderate over the whole country, but will fall slightly in the Middle, Gulf States and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. Easterly gales will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, high southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic and brisk southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is

IS LORD METHUEN INSANE?

Reported that the British General Is a Mental Wreck.

HIS FRIENDS DENY THE STORY

They Assert that He Is Only Suffering from Great Nervous Strain —Rumor of His Recall.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A special cable to The Chicago Tribune from London says:

"Lieut. Gen. Lord Methuen, commanding the column advancing to the relief of Kimberley, is to be relieved of his command within two weeks. Later he will be sent to Cape Town, and eventually ordered home. When he reaches England he will be retired. These facts have been confirmed by an official of the War Office."

Lord Methuen's case is a sad one. Always a man of rather frail physique—although a clever boxer and an all-around sportsman—his constitution began to show signs of breaking down almost immediately after he took command of his division. Three days after the battle of Belmont Gen. Wolseley suggested to the War Office that Methuen be relieved. His advice was not needed. The wisdom of the aged but keen Commander in Chief of the British Army is now realized to the fullest extent by the War Office, who scoffed at his suggestion.

Friends of Lord Methuen insist he is only in broken health; that the strain of many campaigns has shattered his naturally nervous system. Those who know the circumstances and the situation on the Modder River equally well, and who are willing to state facts plainly, say that Methuen's mind is unbalanced. Constant proof of this has been coming to the notice of the officials of the War Office for two weeks past. The commander of the Modder River forces has bombarded the Government with some of the most remarkable messages ever received from a General in action. One, received a few days ago, is a fair sample of the rest.

It contained just three words: "Darkness after dawn!"

It is stated by those acquainted with the inner workings and plan of campaign adopted by the War Office that Lord Kitchener, the hero of Omdurman, who with Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town to-day, will proceed immediately to Modder River. He may not take active field command of the troops, but will put the column in working order again and then assign some one else, probably Gen. Colville, to take Methuen's place.

Lord Methuen, in addition to his other eccentricities, has quarreled with a number of officers under him. Three of them, Col. Arthur Paget, Col. Gough, and Capt. Campbell, he ordered home. They arrived in London to-day. Col. Gough is seeking a vindication by court-martial. When Gough attempted to discuss the plan of the Magersfontein attack Methuen ordered him under arrest. The London press is considerately suppressing the true state of affairs so far as Methuen's ailment in concerned, but the papers do not hesitate to print the hard facts about the battle of Magersfontein, which are just reaching London through the mails, all of which go to show, in the language of an officer, that "the attack was that of a madman."

The death of Lord Wauchope, Commander of the Black Watch, was one of the many sad results of that engagement. Lord Wauchope, it is now well known, realized the futility of the assault as planned by Methuen. He argued strongly and expostulated bitterly against it. Methuen, however, persisted, and the two quarreled over the matter the night before the battle which proved so disastrous to the British forces. A member of the Black Watch in a letter just received gives the details of the charge which led Wauchope to his death. He quotes the General's dying words—words showing how fully he realized the situation even in the hour of his death.

The letter reads:

"It was one of the darkest nights we ever saw. The rain fell in torrents and we went on and forward, falling, stumbling, and slipping over rocks and ant hills. It was impossible to see where we were going. After we had been taken by surprise, our right half battalion charged, but the men were mown down like grain before a reaper. Gen. Wauchope was shot at the beginning of the charge. When he saw the mistake that had happened, he shouted:

"'Rally round me, Black Watch. It's not my fault.'

"Then he fell, literally riddled with bullets."

Letters from men serving in the Modder River column tell of the demoralization of the troops since the commander's incapacitation.

A Highland Brigade man says:

"There is not the slightest doubt that Methuen has lost the confidence of every man in the Highland Brigade. I am not going too far in saying that they are afraid to trust their lives with him."

Corp. Bevan, in describing the fateful battle, says:

"When the enemy opened fire, Lord Wauchope, our brave General, who was killed, turned to us and said: 'Don't blame me, lads.' We hear he remonstrated with Methuen before we left camp about the plans for the battle, but Methuen only told him to obey orders."

"Wauchope, no doubt, went out to find death," writes Sergt. Grey, "when such a disastrous fire opened.

"He had previously shouted to the Argyll Highlanders:

"'Don't blame me for this. I received my orders and had to obey them.' With proper handling we could have cleared the Boers out in two hours. As it was, we were taken into a butcher's shop and left there."

Dozens of other letters are printed, all of the same tone.

So far as known there is no insanity in Methuen's family back of the present generation, but it is generally understood all three of his sisters have been backward from childhood.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The War Office declines to confirm the report that Lord Methuen has been recalled to England, but inquiries made by a correspondent at Methuen's home, in Wiltshire, have elicited the information that, when he received his wound, his horse threw him heavily and spinal and other injuries supervened.

ROBERTS'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Great Central Advance on Bloemfontein Expected, but It Will Be Delayed.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Stories are rife that inaction is enforced on Gen. Buller owing to the exhaustion of the reserves of ammunition, and there are even wild rumors of a shell famine at home. But not much importance need be attached to these rumors. It is almost universally assumed that with the landing of Gens. Roberts and Kitchener a prompt return will be made to the original plan of campaign, a great central advance on Bloemfontein.

But the most impatient of the enthusiasts admit that Gen. Roberts will be unable to move before the end of the month.

Critics conclude that not much is to be expected of the British hosts in South Africa until Lord Roberts shall have had plenty of time to think and fresh levies shall have arrived.

Time is working now for the Boers. Each day makes more difficult the three beleaguered positions.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The vanguard of the Sixth Division is waiting at Table Bay until the arrival of Lord Roberts."

WHITE'S LOSS PLACED AT 848.

That of the Boers in the Ladysmith Attack Estimated at 2,000 to 3,000.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail says:

"We learn that in the attack on Ladysmith last Saturday, Jan. 6, the British losses were 14 officers killed, 34 wounded, and 800 non-commissioned officers and men killed or wounded.

"The Boer losses, we hear, are estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000."

Nothing, however, has been given out by the War Office regarding the losses in the engagement. The War Office asserts that it has nothing to give out.

The Standard has the following dispatch, dated Monday, from Frere Camp:

"Our patrols have searched both flanks of the Boer position. They found a large camp five miles east of Colenso, evidently in anticipation of a British attempt at a turning movement."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petermaritzburg, dated Jan. 8, says:

"Private advices from Ladysmith, dated Jan. 2, say that rations of bread and meat are plentiful, and the garrison had not then touched the 'bully' beef and biscuit supplies. Luxuries are scare in Ladysmith, but the hospitals are well supplied with milk, and the horses are in good condition."

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

"Toe-In Shoe"—One Mother's Experience.

"The Toe-In Shoes are a wonderful invention. I wish all little "Toe-In" children could have them."

Extract from one of many letters showing the satisfaction this shoe gives—nothing unsightly, looks like any other shoe, and speedily corrects a most undesirable habit.

($2.00 to $3.50, according to size.)

We also have special shoes to prevent or cure "Bow-Legs", "Flat-Foot", Weak Ankles, etc.—equally effective and satisfactory.

Besides the largest possible variety of regular styles and sizes, you are here continually finding useful and attractive Specialties in every line for children that no one else thinks of keeping—all at moderate prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS RUMORED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—There was a rumor current in the clubs to-day, that a battle was progressing at the Tugela River, but nothing could be obtained in corroboration of the report.

THE CENSOR IRRITATES LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Even the announcement of the arrival of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Gen. Lord Kitchener at Cape Town has failed to stem the growing impatience of the country at the prolonged inactivity in the main British camps, and the absence of news giving an adequate insight into the local situation, the public and the press being unable to form any just judgment as to the actual position of affairs.

The newspapers were reconciled during the early days of the war to cable censorship, taking it for granted that full narratives sent by mail would supply all deficiencies. For some weeks, however, even the mail correspondence that has arrived in London has shown signs of habitual scissoring by the censor. Pages are renumbered without chronological or logical connection, leaving the happenings described quite unintelligible in many cases.

The editors, acting possibly in concert, are laying these facts before the public and insisting that they be permitted to know and to print the facts. The Daily Mail formally accuses the War Office of "doctoring" in editing official dispatches before their issuance, and cites particulars.

The Daily Chronicle avers that there seems to be an official conspiracy against letting the truth be known.

Liner Umbria Sails for the Cape.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 11.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which has been chartered as a transport by the British Government, sailed from Southampton this afternoon with 2,200 soldiers bound for South Africa.

BRITISH WILL USE DUM-DUMS?

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lee-Metford cartridges are running short in the British magazines, and, according to a semi-official report, the War Office purposes to fall back temporarily upon 100,000,000 "Mark IV." expanding bullets, most of which are already in storage in South Africa.

After the public announcement that no such bullet would be used in this war, its employment, The Daily Chronicle thinks, would be a serious breach of faith, especially as the British commanders have complained that the Boers occasionally use such projectiles.

The War Office, however, has issued a strict order to the volunteers that the fifty rounds of "Mark IV." given them must be used in practice at home, none being taken to South Africa.

CANADIAN CHURCHMEN LOYAL.

Article in La Semaine Religieuse Repudiated by Archbishop.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The article which appeared in La Semaine Religieuse of Quebec last Saturday, telling the French Canadians the hour of their redemption was at hand, and predicting the humiliation of Great Britain and the United States, which was telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES at the time, has been repudiated, so far as the sentiment of the Church of Montreal is concerned, by Archbishop Bruchesi of this city.

The repudiation was made through the Rev. Father Elias H. Younan of New York, who is conducting a series of services at St. Patrick's Church here. Preliminary to a sermon Father Younan devoted some time to answering written questions on doctrinal matters. Among the inquiries was a letter inclosing a copy of the article in La Semaine Religieuse, and commenting thereon in rather strong terms. Replying to this communication Father Younan expressed the pain caused to himself upon reading the article. The sentiments, he said, were those of an individual, and, therefore, no responsibility should be thrown upon the Archbishop of Quebec, nor the Catholic Church. In due time, it was added, his Grace would no doubt make it clearly understood that the newspaper was not his organ, and did not reflect his sentiments toward the Crown.

"His Grace," continued the speaker, "repudicates the statements, and authorizes me to express openly his unswerving loyalty to the Queen, with all his clergy and every Catholic in his archdiocese."

The editor of La Semaine Religieuse states: "The article which has so much grieved our English fellow-citizens is not from the editor's pen. It is the reproduction of a portion of a long essay, the publication of which began some time ago, and which treats in extenso of the Manitoba school question, both from a political and philosophical standpoint. The essay in question was reproduced in La Semaine Religieuse without any intention of offending British feeling."

Supposed Suicide of a Physician.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Dr. J. C. Mullhall, an eye and ear specialist, was found dead today in his office. He had been shot through the heart. A revolver was found lying beside the body, and this, with the fact that all the doors of the office were locked, seemed to indicate suicide. It is supposed that the act was caused by despondency on account of ill-health. Dr. Mullhall, who was forty-nine years of age, leaves a widow and three children. He was a member of the Climatological Association and the author of a number of books and pamphlets, which won him a high reputation in medical circles.

Twelve Oil Tank Cars Burned.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 11.—A dozen big oil tank cars at the United States Oil Company's loading station at Freemansburg, three miles from here, were destroyed by fire to-day, together with oil racks, &c. The cars were all 6,600 gallon capacity, and had just been loaded. The Jersey Central Company's loss is $40,000 and the oil company's $10,000. A stiff northeast wind swept the flames away from the town.

New Atlantic City and Lakewood Special Express Via Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Train of Parlor Cars and vestibuled coaches. New Compound Engines. Leaves foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M., arrives at Atlantic City 6:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL ACCEPT ORDERS (FOR A LIMITED PERIOD), IN THEIR DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT AT DECIDED CONCESSIONS FROM REGULAR SEASON'S PRICES.

DOG BURIED IN FAMILY PLOT.

Other Cemetery Lot Owners Aroused Over New Jersey Doctor's Action.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Dr. Charles Burnett, a leading physician of South River, has buried his pet St. Bernard dog, which died a few days ago, in a grave in the family plot in Monumental Cemetery, South River.

This action has aroused considerable indignation among the other lot owners in the cemetery, and an effort will be made to cause the dog to be removed. Dr. Burnett claims the lot belongs to him, and he can do as he likes.

BOY MURDERER FOUND GUILTY.

Kornstett Convicted in Kansas of Killing a Ten-Year-Old Girl.

ANTHONY, Kan., Jan. 11.—Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict rendered to-day in the case of John Kornstett, a sixteen-year-old boy who has been on trial here for the murder of his cousin, Nora Kornstett, a ten-year-old girl.

In June last the child went to a field where Kornstett was plowing, and was not seen again until two days later, when she was found in an abandoned well. She was taken out unconscious and died within a few hours. When arrested the youth admitted having thrown the child into the well after having brutally attacked her.

LAMBERTON FAMILY TROUBLES.

Sugar Broker's Wife Wants Alimony—Husband Also Seeking Divorce.

Lucy Lamberton, the wife of Edward S. Lamberton, a sugar broker, yesterday made application to Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court for counsel fees and alimony pending trial of an action against her husband for a limited divorce on the grounds of cruel treatment. Mr. Lamberton's counsel told the Court that his client had an action for divorce against the plaintiff on the ground of abandonment pending in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

Mrs. Lamberton was prior to her marriage a school teacher at Kansas City, Kan., where she met Lamberton in 1897. The two were married on July 27 last. Mrs. Lamberton asserts that she had been treated with contempt by her husband almost from the start, and that he had failed to provide even street car fare for her. They separated on Nov. 15.

OMAHA OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Members of Board of Education Charged with Taking Bribes.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11.—Four members of the Board of Education were arrested today on warrants charging three of them with accepting bribes and one with demanding a bribe. They are A. M. Cowle, G. G. Irey, George H. Hess, and Frank A. Sears. The case grows out of the letting of a contract for Venetian blinds for several large new school buildings erected last year.

The evidence on which the charge was made was furnished by Charles Chiniquy, the representative of the Bostwick & Burgess Company of Ohio. He made an affidavit admitting paying to all of the accused except Cowle certain sums for their influence, and turned over to the authorities the checks with which the sums were paid, showing the indorsements of the accused. Cowle, Chiniquy alleges, demanded money, but wanted more than he was willing to pay.

A committee of the board is also investigating charges of bribery connected with other contracts.

MOUNT VERNON SAVES WATER.

Will Shut It Off from Those Who Use It for Power Purposes.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The water company has notified the users of water motors and of water for purposes for which steam or electricity can be substituted that on and after Monday next the water will be cut off from them until such time as the supply available is larger.

The local water company takes its water from the Hutchinson River. This is the source of the New Rochelle Water Company's supply. This city now uses about 3,000,000 gallons a day. Owing to the long-continued drought, the local company has been pumping but half of its contract supply and has been buying the remainder from the New Rochelle Water Company.

Adrian Iselin, who owns the New Rochelle Company, has notified the local company that from the 15th of this month he will be obliged to cut off the million and a half gallons a day he has been supplying it. He finds that the supply which is available for him is getting down close to the needs of New Rochelle.

The water company will at once dispose of bonds to enable it to put down a line of pipes to Mamaroneck, where it controls an ample supply of water, which, owing to lack of a pipe line, is not now available. If the bonds can be readily disposed of, and it is thought they can, work will be pushed night and day.

Preservation of the Palisades.

The Society for the Preservation of Historic Places and Objects met yesterday in the office of Andrew H. Green, President of the society, 214 Broadway. Secretary Hall announced that arrangements had been made for members of the committee to go to Trenton and work in conjunction with the New Jersey Commission in favor of a bill that will be introduced into the New Jersey Legislature for the preservation of the Palisades. Mr. Hall said that Gov. Roosevelt had announced his intention to go with the committee. Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey had also promised his hearty support to get the bill passed.

Called to a Perth Amboy Church.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 11.—A call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Perth Amboy was last night extended to the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mendelhall of Kansas City, Kan. The church has been without a pastor for three years. The pastorate was offered to Dr. Mendelhall ten years ago, but he declined because of ill-health.

New Electric Street Line.

After several months' work the new electric street line between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street has been completed and opened for travel. The first car over the new road was operated Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. To-morrow a full complement of cars will be run on the line.

Edward R. Snow's Sentence Commuted

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—By a unanimous vote the Executive Council to-day commuted the sentence of Edward Ray Snow, the nineteen-year-old Yarmouth murderer, from death by electricity to life imprisonment. Snow recently pleaded guilty to a charge of murdering James T. Whittemore last September.

Cranford to Get the Organ Factory.

CRANFORD, N. J., Jan. 11.—The struggle between Cranford and Westfield for the location of the Votey Organ Factory has been settled. The Cranford people have secured a contract with the organ people to locate in their section.

MR. ROOT ON EXPANSION

Tells Hamilton College Alumni Great Opportunities Are Opening.

Glad to be with Those Who Help "to Do Things in the Philippines."

About 100 members of the New York City Association of the Alumni of Hamilton College met at the Savoy Hotel last night to hold their annual banquet and election, and incidentally to celebrate the birthday of Alexander Hamilton. The guest of honor was Secretary of War Elihu Root, who is himself an Alumnus. He delayed the dinner for two hours, for he was received with a veritable ovation, and had to hold an impromptu reception in the parlors, during which his friends, who crowded around him eager to shake his hand, pressed him to make a speech at the dinner.

"I cannot do it, really," he protested. "I must get back to Washington on the midnight train. I am awfully sorry, but I can only stay a short time. I must be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club."

John N. Beach, President of the Alumni Association, presided at the banquet, and at the table of honor, in additon to Secretary Root, were President M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Edward L. Stevens, the Rev. Dr. John A. Munn, John A. Taylor, Charles A. Hawley, Theodore Pomeroy, the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, George M. Diven, and Charles A. Gardiner. Some of the other persons present were Chester S. Lord, Gen. George Moore Smith, ex-Judge Warren Higley, C. S. Truax, George S. Hastings, Dr. William F. Northrup, Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Dwight Holbrook, Schuyler C. Brandt, the Rev. Dr. Anson F. Atterbury, Beecher Tolles, Hamilton B. Tompkins, and John K. Martin.

The dinner was interrupted in the middle by the Chairman, who explained that Secretary Root had to leave, but would address a few words to the Assembly before he took his departure. There was great applause as Mr. Root rose to speak. After acknowledging the greeting, he said:

"I am very happy to have passed out of the ranks of the speechmakers and gone into the business of helping people to do things—do things in the Philippines. Therefore, you cannot expect a speech from me. I have, however, delayed my departure to keep other engagements, for I want to show my loyalty and devotion to our common mother. I wish to say to my old college friends that I hope they are all enjoying or will enjoy the pleasure that I have in hearing news of old Hamilton from my own boy when he comes home for his vacations. I am sorry some people are so foolish as to commit their boys to the tender mercies of Yale and Harvard and deny them the advantage of training in such a college as Hamilton. Great opportunities are opening before the country, and great achievements in the work of American colonization are being made possible for our college men. The future of the college never before held out such noble possibilities. Long live and long flourish in its benevolence and simplicity our beloved Alma Mater."

Secretary Root was cheered enthusiastically, and as he passed along the room many hands were outstretched to grasp his, and the assembly thrice gave the college yell in his honor.

Mr. Beach, at the conclusion of the repast, opened the speechmaking by alluding to the prosperity of the college and paid a compliment to the President, whose efforts had resulted in placing the institution on its present footing.

President Stryker delivered a eulogy of Alexander Hamilton. "When I think," said he, "that that shabby memorial to Hamilton in Trinity Churchyard is the best tribute the Empire State considers his achievements for his country call for, I am consoled by the reflection that his fame is upheld in majesty and grandeur in that Pantheon whose dome is the eternal blue of God's sky."

He spoke in praise of Secretary Root, and adverting to college affairs urged the alumni to co-operate in the work of raising funds for a dormitory and other additions necessitated by the institution's growth.

Other speakers were John A. Taylor, the Rev. Donald Sage MacKaye, Edward L. Stevens, Theodore Pomeroy, and C. R. Hawley.

The following ticket was unanimously elected: President—John Henry Hewson, class of '55; Vice Presidents—George Seymour Hastings, '57; Henry Harper Benedict, '69; Charles Alexander Gardiner, '80, and Chester S. Lord, '72; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. A. Norton Brockway, '57; Recording Secretary—Dr. J. Conger Bryan, '84; Treasurer—James Sanford Greves, '61.

SUIT AGAINST V. P. TRAVERS.

Former Head of the Cordage Trust, Who Is Charged with Conspiracy, Is Not Worried.

The Standard Rope and Twine Company, through its counsel, Lindabury, Depue & Faulks of Newark, has filed a suit in the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J., charging Vincent P. Travers of New York, formerly President of the corporation, with conspiring against the company. The Standard Rope and Twine Company is the Cordage Trust, the successor of the United States Cordage Company, which succeeded the National Cordage Company. Charles Efros of Bayonne, N. J., is made a co-defendant.

According to the complaint Mr. Travers, who received a salary of $15,000, agreed to transfer to the company a secret process for coating and treating binding twine and that the company was to have the exclusive use of it, except that Travers Brothers of New York reserved the right to use it. The company purchased expensive machinery and then Mr. Travers advised that only one mill be fitted with it. The Bayonne plant was selected.

Then Mr. Travers and Mr. Efros organized the Charles Efros Company, of which they were the sole owners, and it is charged that Mr. Travers, while pretending to act for the Standard Rope and Twine Company, expended many thousands of dollars for the sole benefit of Efros and Travers. The latter, it is also charged, sold large quantities of manufactured goods to Travers Brothers at cost price to the great loss of the plaintiffs and without their knowledge. An accounting is prayed for to determine the amount which, the Standard Company claims, Travers & Efros have wrongfully obtained, and also an order commanding Mr. Travers to turn over the secret formula as was agreed upon at the outset.

"The charges of fraud are all buncombe," said Mr. Travers last night. "I have an unsettled account with the Standard Rope and Twine Company, amounting to about $200,000. It is mainly for royalties. I was President of the company for four years, being re-elected each year, and all the Directors knew just what was going on.

"This is the first time in my life that I have been a defendant in a suit, and as a matter of fact I placed myself in a position to compel the Standard Company to go into court. I am not at all uneasy about the case, but if I suspected I was so black a fellow as I am painted I should feel a trifle worried.

"Mr. Efros and myself are the inventors of the process, and it belongs to us, but I do not care to go into details at this time."

HACKENSACK IN DARKNESS.

Four Men Injured by an Explosion in Light Company's Plant.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 11.—There was an explosion in the plant of the Bergen County Gas and Electric Light Company this afternoon. A sixteen-inch steam supply pipe burst, and a fifteen-foot section of it went through a brick wall.

Manning Bixby of Newark, who was tightening bolts on the pipe, was sent flying up to the roof and dropped to the floor, a distance of twelve feet. He was badly scalded, and is in the hospital in a critical condition. Alfred Weber of Newark, Superintendent Jones, and August Metzler, a fireman, were also injured.

The town is in darkness to-night, but by to-morrow the damage will be repaired. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Prices of Hosiery Advanced.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—The Southern Association of Hosiery Manufacturers met here to-day and advanced prices 10 per cent. This is a total advance of 20 per cent. in three months. The association adopted a resolution urging the United States Senate not to ratify the pending reciprocity treaty between France and the United States.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHICAGO'S FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

Commission Appointed to Ascertain Cost of Printing and Binding.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Action taken last night by the Board of Education is expected to result in publishing and furnishing to pupils at cost price all books used in the public schools.

By a unanimous vote the President was instructed to appoint a commission of seven to investigate printing and binding in order to ascertain the cost. They are called upon to make a recommendation on the question of whether the board shall provide itself with facilities for printing and binding or let work to the lowest bidders.

BRYAN TO VISIT PLAINFIELD.

Has Accepted Invitation of J. E. Martine, the "Sage of Cedar Brook."

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 11.—James E. Martine, variously known as "the Sage of Cedar Brook," "Farmer Jim," and "the Farmer Orator," who is an advocate of 16 to 1, has received a letter from William Jennings Bryan accepting Mr. Martine's invitation to visit Cedar Brook while Mr. Bryan is in New Jersey.

Mr. Bryan says he will come to Plainfield whether he has the time to stop elsewhere or not, but that his stay will be brief, as his whole time in New Jersey will be limited.

Vendever Treasurer of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11.—Murray Vendever of Harford County was to-day elected Treasurer of the State by the General Assembly in joint convention. He received the unanimous vote of the Democratic majority, while Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, the present incumbent, was supported by the Republicans. He will assume charge of the office in a few days.

DEMENTED FARMER'S VAGARIES.

Drove Horse and Wagon Off a Dock and Tried to Go Further.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 11.—A. S. Price, a prosperous farmer living in Nichols, was found wandering about the streets of Westport at an early hour this morning, apparently demented. He had recently suffered an attack of the grip, and, according to friends, had been at times deranged.

Late yesterday afternoon he deliberately drove off the dock. The tide was out, and the outfit landed in the mud. Price, however, urged his horse on and with much deliberation drove into the harbor channel, where, in four feet of water, the horse stuck. Price mounted the animal's back and undertook to pound him into further progress. By means of a tackle, and after half an hour's work, the team and man were lifted from the water, whereupon Price jumped to the horse's back and galloped away. He was not seen until this morning, when he was found, as indicated above, walking about Westport, leading the horse. His friends were notified, and undertook to take the man in charge. He fought desperately, but was finally overpowered.

DR. ELIZABETH J. FRENCH DEAD.

She Was Distinguished as a Physician, Writer, and Lecturer.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Dr. Elizabeth J. French, one of the most distinguished women in the medical fraternity of this country, died at the home of her daughter, Dr. Belle French Patterson, on Huntington Avenue, this afternoon, after a short illness.

Dr. French was born in Mechanicsburg, Penn., in 1821, the daughter of a physician, and from an early age worked with her father at the place of her birth. Later, after her marriage, she removed to New York, and continued in practice there and in Philadelphia for many years, and for the last six years in Boston, with an office on Huntington Avenue.

Her special line of work was in the medical and therapeutic uses of electricity and electro-cranial diagnosis, in which she established a fame almost world-wide, receiving commendation from the most distinguished members of the medical profession in her age and time.

Dr. French was a strong advocate of temperance, having lectured extensively on this subject, and being the originator of the Women's Praying Band. She also was the author of several books on her special medical work and upon temperance.

She is survived by two daughters, the elder being May French Sheldon, the first female Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, having achieved distinction in African exploration and as an author and translator. She now resides in London.

The younger daughter, Dr. Belle French Patterson, is a practitioner and lecturer on health topics, residing in Boston, making her home with her mother and continuing the work begun with her mother.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises....7:23	Sun sets....4:54	Moon rises..4:44

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:48	Gov. Isl'd...5:22	H. Gate....7:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:20	Gov. Isl'd...5:51	H. Gate....7:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Borderer, Azores	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Hildur, Savanilla	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata Countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thermis, Belize	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Carunda, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aragonia, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $30 and up to Jan. $20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 12.

Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 9.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Fernfield, Shields, Dec. 27.
Marquette, London, Jan. 1.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Jan. 4.
Willehad, Bremen, Dec. 3.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 30.
Prins Willem, Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
Santiago, Santiago, Jan. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, Jan. 4.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 6.
Moyune, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 4.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Altai, Port Limon, Jan. 9.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 6.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Jan. 2 and Southampton 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Herda, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Norfolk Jan. 10, with cargo in transit to Tweedie Trading Co. Will finish loading for Honolulu.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Erskine, Yokohama, &c., Oct. 8, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Taylor, Rio Grande do Sul, &c., Dec. 10, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Buenaventura, Walker, Norfolk, to L. Luckenbach.

SS Vidar, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Frontera Dec. 31, with mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Laureldene, (Br.,) Tippet, Baltimore Jan. 9, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Will load for South Africa.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Utne, Port au Prince, &c., Dec. 25, with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Old Dominion, Durkee, Boston, to Joy Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 11, 9:30 P. M., east, 41 miles, raining and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Darmstadt, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Santiago de Cuba, for Santiago, &c.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Men's Mackintoshes, $6.50. There's much we might tell about them—but what's the use? Our guarantee is broad, and lived up to.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

The Cheapest Store in New York

THERE'S a wide difference between the light, jerky train on a narrow-gauge railroad and the heavy "limited" that skims smoothly along at sixty-five miles an hour. And the difference is not offset by the price of the ticket. The limited is really the cheaper—in time-saving, security and comfort.

The Wanamaker Store and railroads have points of similarity. The heavy, secure and really cheap road has flower beds and beauty along its path. The store is beautiful. The poor railroad and the ordinary store are skimpy. Great stocks—ample selections—characterize the Wanamaker system.

The hot-box of haste and carelessness are unknown here.

Which sort of store do you take stock in?

Personal responsibility—hold us to it. One buys at a "cheap" store in the unacknowledged belief that the customer is smartest—that one gets the best of it. But do you? And when, too late, the purchase turns out badly the unction you take is, "Well, I didn't pay much." If anything from this store fails to please, bring it back. Hold us to our promise—

"Reliable goods only, at the least cost; anything (barring certain articles not exchangeable, for reasons of safety to health, and daintiness) returnable for cheerful re-imbursement, if uninjured."

Wanamaker's is the safest, cheapest store in New York. And thousands have proved it.

New Silks From the Orient

Japanese Silks, forty-three kinds. These at 45c a yard.

Shanghai Silks—designs in white on blue grounds. These 60c—and they give great service.

This is a very blunt way of inviting you to a rather novel show to-day.

In the Rotunda.

Marbles, Bronzes, Vases, Pedestals

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

The collection comprises some of the finest pieces the world produces. It is all of our own importation—bought to good advantage and priced most moderately. Now comes a clearing-up time, with prices so reduced to make that time exceedingly short.

FRENCH BRONZES
Snake Charmer, $125, was $200.
Nubian Singer, $125, was $200.
Hesitation, $50, was $75.
Longing, $37.50, was $75.
High Priestess, $35, was $70.
The Writer (imperfect), $25, was $75.
CASTILENA MARBLES—Some of these are slightly imperfect.
Dancing Girl, $50, was $70.
Venus de Milo, $25, was $35.
Coquette, $30, was $45.
De Medicus, $25, was $35.
Cupid and Psyche, $30, was $60.
Cupid and Psyche, $40, was $60.
Chanteuse, $85, was $125.
TEPLITZ VASES AND FIGURES

60c,	was 90c	$2	was $3
85c,	was $1.25	$2.50	was $3.50
$1	was $1.50	$4	was $6
$1.85	was $2.25	$6.75	was $10
		$8	was $12

Onyx Pedestals at $125 each; were $140 to $200.

Fine Cut Glass Very Cheap This is a rich gathering of the richest American cut glass—and there's none so fine as American. Prices here rule at least 25 per cent. lower than the market. But the chief of the stock is still unsatisfied. Hence further reductions of 25 to 33 per cent.

Bowls, that were $4, are now $3.
Water Pitchers, at $7.50; were $10.
Celery Trays, at $7; were $10.
Jelly Dishes, at $3; were $4.
Jelly Plates, at $2.40; were $3.25.
Olive Dishes, $2.25; were $3.
Tumblers, at $12 doz.; were $17.50.

And some Caraffes, Bohemian cut glass, $1.50 to $2.50, that were $2.25 to $3.75.

Basement.

Candy Silk Cocoanut Sticks—cocoanut and sugar boiled to a thick paste and given a thin dress of silk (shiny sugar coating that isn't sticky).

Walnuts served same way.

Mixed. 20c a pound.

Basement.

This Morning the Overcoat Sale.

Details were printed in some of last night's papers. In a word, the story is that we have nearly five hundred of the popular **Kersey Overcoats**, blue and black, to sell at **$12 and $13.50**, though values run up to $20, and the garments marked at $13.50 have satin-lined shoulders. All are full lined with all-wool fabric. Wish we had more, but there is no possible chance, it seems, to get them.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cashmere Wrappers Here's a lot just came in. All of one quality—a superior quality at the price. The gowns are most attractively made; pointed yoke back and front, the back plaited; bretelles, collar, sleeves and belt all trimmed with narrow black braid. In red, cadet blue, purple and black. $3.75 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Rubber Shoes==Men's and Women's

How good? That should be first thought in buying rubbers. If a pair bought here "goes wrong" it is because of some defect we couldn't find out in advance—an accident of manufacture—and the loss is ours. For we want you to fetch a poor pair back.

Men's Rubbers, high or low cut, 75c.
Women's Rubbers, "storm" cut, or as low as you please, 50c.

And every right sort of Artic, Alaska and boot is here, as well.

Sold in regular shoe store. And, for convenience, in the Bargain Store on fifth floor—not deceptively, but to save time and trouble.

Muslin Underwear==More Selling Space

Shop in comfort. If you find the second floor counters crowded, go to the fifth floor and make your selections leisurely. Up there are many of the lower priced garments—excellent values, as are all the kinds, whatever the price. These very little priced kinds, however, are for Our Public—not for dealers; so only three of them to a buyer.

Cambric Corset Covers at 8c; Drawers at 10c, 15c and 18c; Night Gowns at 38c, 50c and $1; Petticoats at 35c, 50c, 75c and 90c.

Eiderdown Sacques, all seams felled, 50c; Seersucker Petticoats, 50c.

All of the above will be found on the second floor, too. In addition:

Gowns

50c—Muslin; Empire; large revers; lawn ruffles; shield of embroidery.
65c—Muslin; high neck; yoke of fine plaits and insertion.
75c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; edging on sleeves; ribbon at neck.
$1—Cambric; yoke of plaits and torchon insertion; lace on sleeves and necks
Up to $7.50.

Chemises

25c—Muslin; round neck and sleeves, corded; open front.
35c—Muslin; square neck with embroidery insertion; ruffle on neck and armholes.
50c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidery on neck and armholes.
65c—Cambric; square neck trimmed with torchon insertion and neat edging.
Up to $3.75.

Drawers

25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, with fine plaits.
35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.
50c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle; row of torchon insertion; neat edge.
Up to $3.75.

Petticoats

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle with hem and fine plaits.
65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with narrow embroidery.
75c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; hemstitched.
90c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with wide embroidery.
$1.25—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle; deep ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits.
Up to $15.

Children's Wear

DRESSES
25c—Cambric; cluster of plaits; hemstitched ruffle.
50c—Nainsook; square yoke of plaits and hemstitching; embroidery.
80c—Nainsook; pointed yoke; plaited; embroidery insertion; embroidery ruffle.
$1.25—Nainsook; yoke of plaits and lace insertion; lawn ruffle edged with lace; deep hem and fine plaits on skirt.
PETTICOATS
50c—Cambric; with waist; lawn ruffle edged with lace.
80c—Nainsook; with waist; embroidery ruffle; cluster of plaits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shoes $2.65 instead of $3, $3.90 and $5. Our own good regular stock—and sold in the regular Main-floor Shoe Store.

Simply to sell of the last pairs of lots that, though popular enough, are not to be re-ordered.

Patent Leather
Calfskin
Russia Leather

Mostly the narrow lasts.

In the Fifth-floor Shoe Store this lot of—

1389 pairs of black and russett shoes—calfskin and kidskin—leather or drill lined—winter shoes for gentlemen—**$1.75.**

Hurt Books Maybe the books in sets are best bargains of all. If one volume has a dog-eared look we must lose money on the whole set. Jolly for you, isn't it?

Dickens. 15 vols., $2.60 and $3.75.
Thackeray, 10 vols., $1.90, $2.35, $4.15.
Elliot, 6 vols., $1.10 and $2.10.
Irving, 6 vols., $1.25.
Macaulay's England, 5 vols., 65c.
Dumas' D'Artagnan series, 6 vols., $1.15.
Clark Russell's Novels, 3 vols., 60c.
Hall Caine's Novels, 4 vols., 80c.
Marie Corelli's Novels, 5 vols., $1.
New National Cyclopedia, 4 vols., $2.50.
Encyclopedia Britannica, with American Supplement, 30 vols., $25.
Some dictionary holders, slightly scratched, at $2.50 and $3, instead of $3.75 and $5.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fancy Rockers A line of samples, therefore the best of their kinds—about 200 in all. Golden oak and mahogany finish with seats of wood or embossed leather, and some upholstered. Prices a third less than regular:

$4—Imitation mahogany, with tapestry seat. Some also with wood seats.
$4.50—Imitation mahogany, with embossed leather seats. Some of golden oak, with upholstered velour seats.
$6—Golden oak, with embossed leather seats. Or of imitation mahogany with velour spring seats.

Fourth floor.

$3 Night Shirts for $1 Why? For about the same reason that your wife changes the furniture around. These Night Shirts we imported. Next time we'll import still different ones—no better, surely, but different. So take what we have of these $3 ones at $1.

Made of French percale trimmed with white pique which has a touch of color embroidered on it.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Untrimmed Felt Hats Choose among these laggards at 10c and 15c each. They're without a fault in quality or style, and have been priced $1 and $1.25. All the popular kinds—Alpine, Eldorado, turban, narrow back sailor and bonnet shapes. There's a fairly large quantity this morning, but at 10c and 15c—well, you'll see the hint, if you wish one of the hats.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Little Boys' Hats Leather and cloth Tam O'Shanters, Caps and stitched brim Sailor Hats with patent leather crowns. Kinds that have been $1.50 to $3. Choice now at 75c.

Fifth Floor.

Seersucker Petticoats Striped seersucker of good quality; made up well; deep umbrella ruffle and French band. 50c each.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MRS. ROGERS WITNESS IN MOLINEUX TRIAL

The Daughter of Mrs. Adams Tells of Her Mother's Death.

DRAGS BARNET CASE IN AGAIN

Mr. Osborne Questions Prof. Witthaus About His Analyses in It—Sure He Found Mercuric Cyanide.

There were but two witnesses of any importance examined during yesterday's session of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams, the ninth week of which will close to-day with the prosecution still presenting its case. They were Mrs. Florence E. Rogers, the only surviving daughter of Mrs. Adams, and Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the chemist who analyzed the organs of the dead woman and of Henry C. Barnet, who is also alleged to have died from mercurial poisoning.

Mrs. Rogers gave her testimony in a self-contained manner. Although Mr. Weeks had put Cornish on the rack on cross-examination and had asked him point-blank if he had not been the cause of the separation between Mrs. Rogers and her husband, he made no such attack on Mrs. Rogers when it came his turn to submit her to a cross-examination. Mrs. Rogers told how she had been primarily accountable for the administration of the fatal dose to her mother, as she had asked Cornish to give Mrs. Adams some bromo-seltzer from the bottle he had brought home the night before, as she was suffering from a headache.

Another feature of Mrs. Rogers's testimony was her contradiction of a part of the evidence she had given before the Coroner's jury in February last. At that time it appeared to be Mr. Osborne's intention to fix the crime on Cornish. It was this examination, Mrs. Rogers said, that had confused her, and from it Mr. Weeks drew the inference of her interest in Cornish. She said she might have made a mistake on the point in question, which was admitted to be immaterial from the fact that Mr. Weeks did not dwell upon it in his cross-examination.

Mrs. Rogers admitted that she had hired a letter box from a man on Columbus Avenue and received mail there under the name of Miss Addison. She had done this on the advice of counsel, as at that time she was having her husband watched by detectives and their reports were sent to the letter box addressed under the name she had assumed.

DR. WITTHAUS A FAST TALKER.

Dr. Witthaus's testimony was, to the lay mind, the most uninteresting testimony of the trial. He talked of rare chemicals and infinitesimal tests in technical phrases of great length, and he kept this up for hours at such a rate that it was impossible for the official stenographer to follow him at times. Many times the Recorder stopped him and asked him to make his meanings clearer, and the jurors also interjected questions that Dr. Witthaus seemed to think trivial, but which seemed of import to the questioners. He answered all questions in the same doleful monotone in which he delivered his testimony.

When he took the stand he extracted several formidable looking notebooks from his satchel and settled himself low down in the chair as if he was about going to take a nap and awaited the assault. Mr. Osborne, who had learned a lesson from interfering in scientific dissertations when Dr. Persifor Frazer was on the stand, allowed the chemist to go on uninterrupted.

At times Dr. Witthaus's enunciation was of such a character that his words could not be distinguished at a distance of ten feet. He talks without opening his mouth, and a great volume of sound that he emits is lost in his long drooping mustache. Interruptions seemed to bore him very much. He was still on the stand on direct examination when the session closed.

Molineux seemed to take more interest in Dr. Witthaus's testimony than he has taken in any since the opening of the trial. He is a chemist, and that element in him was appealed to by the testimony of the expert. He made many notes during the time Dr. Witthaus was delivering his address, and his usual smile was replaced by a look of keen interest.

Dr. Hamilton was at last in his element. He also followed the deductions of Dr. Witthaus closely, and from time to time he suggested a question to Mr. Weeks which the lawyer put, not in the way of cross-examination, but, as he said, to have certain points elucidated and to save time.

THE BARNET CASE AGAIN.

The Barnet case was made a feature of the examination of Dr. Witthaus. This testimony concerning the examination of the viscera of Barnet did not get in without serious opposition on the part of Mr. Weeks.

Dr. Witthaus was allowed to tell about the taking up of the body, of his examination of the organs, and of his finding mercury and hydrocyanic acid in them, but he would not go so far as to say that they had entered the system in combination or in the form of mercuric cyanide. He said, however, that the finding of the minute particles of the drugs in the body indicated that much larger doses than those found had been originally taken.

The quantitative analyses of Dr. Witthaus were conducted so as to show the mercury in the bodies of Mrs. Adams and Barnet in the form of mercuric chloride or calomel. It was necessary, he explained, to reduce the mercury to that salt so as to weigh it properly, and it is expected that the defense will make much of this point, especially if it can be proved that Barnet took calomel while he was supposed to be suffering from diphtheria.

Another seemingly significant point in the testimony of Dr. Witthaus was that he found acetanylid in the combination of bromo-seltzer and mercuric cyanide sent to Cornish. Mr. Weeks, during his cross-examination of Dr. Weston, asked him if he had not seen the same symptoms as those exhibited by Mrs. Adams present in acetanylid poisoning. Dr. Weston said that he had never come across such a case.

Dr. Witthaus did not arrive at the stage of telling that either Barnet or Mrs. Adams died from poisoning by mercuric cyanide, although it is sure that he will so testify concerning Mrs. Adams, as in the report he made to the District Attorney after his analysis he stated this fact. So far he has only sworn that he found mercuric cyanide present in the box of supposed Kutnow powder from which it is said that Barnet partook, and in the bottle of supposed bromo-seltzer from which the dose given to Mrs. Adams was taken.

RECORDER INTERRUPTS WITTHAUS.

At one stage of the proceedings yesterday Dr. Witthaus's testimony became such a mass of intricate technicalities that the Recorder suggested that he either put his testimony in plainer language or, failing this, that he discontinue it altogether, as there were grave doubts if the jury understood and followed him clearly. Both Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks objected to this, the latter claiming that unless the defense knew the processes by which the witness had arrived at his conclusions it would be impossible to combat them if this course was found necessary. The Recorder yielded to this argument, and Dr. Witthaus showing signs of great annoyance at having been interrupted, even by the Court, continued to give his testimony in his usual monotone.

The first witness called to the stand when the morning session opened was William A. Maguire, at one time in the employ of Weeks & Battle. He told Mr. Osborne that he was a stenographer and while not an expert he could take an ordinary conversation correctly.

"Did you make notes of a conversation that took place between Mr. Weeks and Detective McCafferty?"

"I did."

"Have you those notes now?"

"No."

"Where are they?"

"I do not know. To the best of my knowledge they were in the possession of Mr. Weeks when I left his employ."

Mr. Osborne served notice on Mr. Weeks to produce the notes if he had them, and the witness was excused.

Mrs. Florence Eva Rogers entered the courtroom with Harry Cornish and her brother, Howard Adams, just at this time, and she was at once called to the stand. She was dressed entirely in black and seemed in better health than when she went on the stand eleven months ago at the Coroner's inquest. She answered all the questions put to her readily and in a clear voice.

MRS. ROGERS'S TESTIMONY.

She said that she was the only living daughter and her brother was the only son of Mrs Adams. She had been married for fourteen years, she said, and in that time had practically always lived with her mother. The family, when they lived at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street for the first time, consisted of her mother, her husband, her daughter, her husband's brother, and her own brother.

They lived there for three years, and then went to 19 West Eighty-fourth Street. After that they moved to the Adelaide, in Park Avenue. They lived there for seven months, and then went back to the flat at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. Since the death of her mother, she said, she had been living in Hartford, Conn., and then she told who lived in the flat at the time of her mother's death.

Mrs. Rogers was at times very pert in her answers to Mr Weeks's questions, but the counsel for the defense took little notice of it, and showed no intention of badgering the witness. In describing the scene on the morning of the fatal day, Mrs. Rogers said:

"After I had left my bedroom on that morning I found my mother in the dining room with her head bound up. She said she was suffering from a headache, and asked me if there was anything I could give her. I at first said that I had nothing, and then thought of the bottle of bromo-seltzer that had been brought home by him the night before.

"I went to his room and asked him to let me have the bottle. He gave it to me, and I could not open it on account of the seal. We told Mr. Cornish of this, and he came out of his room and opened the bottle with a fork. He mixed a dose of it in a glass of water. She swallowed it and complained of the taste. Mr. Cornish said he supposed it was all right and took a portion of what remained in the glass. Then he went back to his room.

"A moment later my mother was taken violently ill and fell. I thought that she had fainted, and called Mr. Cornish. He came out of the room, and we tried to lift my mother up. I tried the usual remedies for fainting, a condition in which I had never seen my mother before, but they did no good. We then sent for Dr. Hitchcock, and he gave her a hypodermic injection.

"There was some talk about a stomach pump, but the doctor said she had nothing left on her stomach and that it would do no good. Dr. Hitchcock then said he would like to have another physician in, and we called Dr. Potter. When he came my mother was dead."

THE BOTTLE OF BROMO-SELTZER.

"When did you first hear about the bottle of bromo-seltzer?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"On Christmas Day."

"Who told you about it?"

"Mr. Cornish." The witness was not allowed to give the conversation, and she was asked what was done with the bottle holder after Cornish brought it home.

"It was placed on my dressing table."

"What became of the bottle?"

"It remained in Mr. Cornish's room."

"And you are sure that you knocked on his door and asked for the bottle?"

"I am."

"What did you do with the glass and spoon in which the dose was mixed?"

"I put them away in a closet."

"And were they later given to the police?"

"They were."

"Had they been disturbed in the meantime?"

"No."

Mrs. Rogers braced herself for an expected attack when Mr. Weeks arose to examine her and seemed surprised at the easy tone and tenor of the questions put to her on cross-examination. She said in answer to Mr. Weeks's first question that she had left the apartment only once while the glass and spoon were there, and that was to attend her mother's funeral.

"Did the bottle holder match the toilet articles on your dressing table?"

"It did."

"Where did you get those articles?"

"At different places. I bought some of them, and others were presented to me."

"When did you first see the bottle holder?"

"On the night of Dec. 27, about midnight."

"Had you been to the theatre?"

"Yes."

"Did you see the package in which it was said to have come?"

"No, I saw only the address."

"What was said about that?"

TALK OF DISGUISED WRITING.

"Something about the person having tried to disguise his writing."

"Were any names mentioned?"

"None."

"Had you had any previous experience with bromo-seltzer?"

"Never."

"Did you ever take any of it?"

"If I had I would have had experience with it," said the witness.

"Answer my question, please?" said Mr. Weeks.

"I never took any," said Mrs. Rogers.

"Is it not a fact that when you were living at the Adelaide you purchased a bottle of bromo-seltzer at a drug store at Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue?"

"I never purchased a bottle of bromo-seltzer in my life that I can remember."

"Do you remember, Mrs. Rogers, how Cornish was dressed on the day your mother died when you first saw him?"

"He had all his clothes on, I know that. I do not remember what their color was, but he was fully dressed when he came out into the dining room."

"Now, is it not a fact that he had his pajamas on?"

"If he had had I would not have said that he was dressed."

"Answer my question, please," said Mr. Weeks again.

"He had his street clothes on."

"Over his pajamas?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"Do you not know that Cornish has said that he had to pull his clothes on over his pajamas to go for the doctor?"

"I don't know. All I know is that when I saw him he was dressed."

"Was your husband living with you when you resided at 19 West Eighty-fourth Street in 1898?"

"We were separated at the time."

"When did you separate?"

"In 1897."

"How soon after your separation did Cornish go to live in 204 West Eighty-fourth Street?"

"I don't remember."

HER PRIVATE LETTER BOX.

"Prior to that time had you a letter box?"

"I had. Under advice of counsel."

"Under the name of Miss Addison?"

"Yes."

"Did you lease that letter box for three years?"

"No, Sir, I did not."

"This letter box place was kept by a man named Murdoch, was it not?"

"Yes."

"And did you not know that the same man served Mr. Cornish with newspapers?"

"No."

Mr. Weeks asked the witness whether she had ever had trouble with tenants in the Adelaide, and she said she had not. She said she left the apartments because the rent was too high for her to pay.

The only trouble she ever heard of, she said, was an argument between Cornish and another tenant, who complained of some noise made by Cornish's friends. She said Mr. McIntyre had been her counsel, and had called on her several times when she lived in the Adelaide.

"How often have you spoken of this case with Mr. McIntyre?"

"Whenever I saw him."

"Do you know of the Elm Tree Inn in Hartford?"

"Yes. It is outside of the city."

"Were you there last Summer?"

"Yes. With Mr. and Mrs. Hovey and Mr. McIntyre."

"Did that visit have anything to do with this case?"

"No."

"Who were you stopping with in Hartford?"

"Mrs. Hovey."

"Were you ever at the Elm Tree Inn on any other occasion with Mr. McIntyre?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever see an article like this holder before?"

"I never did."

"Never saw one like it in Hartford?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever know Cornish's wife?"

"No."

MEETING WITH CORNISH HERE.

"When did you first meet Cornish in New York?"

"In 1895 or 1896."

"Where?"

"At my home in New York."

Mrs. Rogers then went on to state that she had known Cornish's family since her childhood, including Mrs. Saunders, Cornish's sister. Mr. Osborne tried to get in an objection, knowing what was coming, but the Recorder overruled him.

Mr. Weeks then read from the witness's testimony before the Coroner, in which she said that she had only known Mrs. Saunders for a short time. She was asked to reconcile this statement with the one that she had known the woman since her childhood.

"It is probable that I made those answers at the inquest," said Mrs. Rogers, "but I was so annoyed and upset by Mr. Osborne's persistent manner that I may have made a mistake."

"But you were under oath then?"

"I was. I did not mean anything."

"You would not violate your oath because you were angry, would you?"

"I would not. I meant to say that I was not intimately acquainted with Mrs. Saunders."

"What is the relationship existing between you and Cornish?"

"My father married Mr. Cornish's uncle."

"When you separated from your husband you were in the right, were you not?" asked Mr. Osborne on redirect.

"I was."

"Oh, the woman's always in the right," observed Mr. Weeks.

"And he agreed to pay you $50 a month, which he has since paid?" said Mr. Osborne.

"He has."

"And this amount not being enough to support you you rented rooms to Cornish and Yocum. Is that right?"

"It is."

MRS. ROGERS NOT MALIGNED.

The Recorder reproved Mr. Osborne for going again into the marital relations of the witness and said he was wasting time.

Mr. Osborne said that the witness had been maligned and that there was something due to her. The Recorder said he could not see in the evidence any signs that Mrs. Rogers had been maligned, but he allowed Mr. Osborne to go on.

"You rented the letter box to get information about your husband, did you not?"

"I did."

"Was your husband in the habit of opening your letters?"

"Yes. He opened all the letters he could get hold of."

"You say that you leased the letter box under advice of counsel?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"Your lawyer had an office?"

"He had."

"And yet you had to lease a box under an assumed name?"

"Yes, my counsel advised it." Mrs. Rogers was then excused, and left the room in company with Cornish and her brother.

Karl E. Trommer of Roessler & Hasslacher, chemists, was called to the stand to identify a letter written to his firm by Molineux asking about enamels.

"Do you use cyanide of potassium in that business?"

"We do. We are large manufacturers of it."

"Do you sell cyanide of mercury?"

"No."

"Did you ever sell any goods to Molineux?"

"No, I never heard from him after that first letter."

DR. WITTHAUS ON THE STAND.

Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus then took the stand. The first question put to him after he had told of his experience was whether he had made an analysis of the box of Kutnow powder delivered to him by Detective Carey. There was an immediate wrangle over this, Mr. Weeks contending that the best way to get evidence of what caused the death of Mrs. Adams was to get a statement from the witness as to what he had found in her organs.

The Recorder ruled that as a specimen case the evidence was admissible, and the witness stated that he had made qualitative and quantitative analyses of the powder. Besides a lot of chemicals that belonged in the powder, he said he had also found cyanide of mercury. He said that he could not tell what amount was in the box, as he had not used all of it.

The part analyzed, he said, contained 122.73 grains. He said that it was not hard in this combination to determine the presence of cyanide of mercury, and then went on at great length to tell of the methods he had used to determine the presence of the poison.

Dr. Witthaus, after stating that he was present when the body of Barnet was exhumed, told of the analysis he had made of the various organs. In the liver, he said, he had found by one process .43 grains of mercury, and by another process .38 grains. He also found a trace of cyanogen.

He said that he did not find in the liver sufficient cyanide to determine whether there was enough with the mercury to make mercuric cyanide. Dr. Witthaus told of other smaller quantities of mercury that he had found in the brain and kidneys.

"In all, how much mercury did you find in the body of H. C. Barnet?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I found .687 grains, or about seven-tenths of a grain in all," said the witness, after a lot of figuring.

"Now, would you say from what you found that a much larger dose of cyanide of mercury had been taken?"

"Yes, if it was taken as cyanide of mercury."

"Yes, if it were," said Mr. Weeks.

The witness then went on to state that there were only five cases on record of poisoning by mercuric cyanide, the first dating back to 1824.

ANALYSIS IN ADAMS CASE.

The Adams case was then taken up. Dr. Witthaus described at length receiving the viscera and brain of the woman from Dr. Weston and the poison bottle and tumbler containing a quantity of colorless liquid and a silver-plated spoon from the police. The bottle he described as bearing a distant resemblance to a bromo-seltzer bottle.

"Was there anything on the side of the cork to show how it was withdrawn?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"I object," said Mr. Weeks. "If there was, it is there now and will speak for itself."

The Recorder sustained the objection, and a real bromo-seltzer bottle which Dr. Witthaus had purchased the day before was marked for identification, and with the poison bottle passed among the jurymen.

Dr. Witthaus testified that the bottle when he received it was in practically the same condition that it is now. It contained a white powder caked at the bottom and loose on top. The caked part was raised from the bottom of the bottle, and at first glance the bottle seemed much fuller than it really was.

His first analysis was of a small portion of the loose power, which he shook out of the bottle, but on Jan. 3 Detective Carey asked him for the original bottle, so he transferred its contents to another bottle and gave it to him, and he took it away. The subsequent analyses were therefore from portions that had been lower down in the bottle.

By weighing the bottle full and the bottle empty and subtracting he had found the weight of the contents to be 202 grains. The bottle and contents weighed without the cork 30.3260 grams. Mr. Weeks insisted on having this translated to grains, and it took three minutes for Dr. Witthaus to compute the answer—606.80.

AMOUNT OF MERCURIC CYANIDE.

He said he could not tell how much cyanide of mercury the bottle had contained, as he had tested different parts of the mixture and had found different quantities in each part. He said that the bromo-seltzer had had the effect of disintegrating the mercuric cyanide, and, proceeding with his discourse, the witness showed the jury a leather case holding a number of bottles, which he said contained different poisons in the form of mercuric sulphate, mercuric cyanide, mercuric chloride, and metallic mercury.

The cyanogen was shown in the form of a slight precipitate on a piece of filtering paper. A few blue spots were shown, and these the witness said were Prussian blue.

"There is no question that the powders contained cyanide of mercury?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"None at all," said the witness.

The glass from which Mrs. Adams drank and the spoon that mixed the dose were then produced by the witness, and he started to tell of the analysis he had made of the white precipitate in them, portions of which could still be seen adhering to the glass. This brought on a long argument between counsel, Mr. Weeks contending that the connection had not been shown, and that even Mrs. Rogers had testified that the glass and spoon had not been constantly in her possession.

Howard Adams and Detective Carey were called to the stand to try and prove the connection, but Mrs. Rogers could not be found. The Recorder finally decided to allow the witness to make his statement, with the proviso that if Mrs. Rogers, when called to the stand again, could not prove sufficiently that the articles had not left her possession, the testimony would be stricken out. He ordered the District Attorney to have Mrs. Rogers in court to-day.

When the argument was concluded the adjournment hour had arrived, and the Court decided to have Mrs. Rogers on the stand first before Dr. Witthaus was allowed to proceed. The Recorder said he could then judge as to the admissibility of the evidence. The case goes on this morning.

Oyster Bay Express Nearly Wrecked.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 11.—The Oyster Bay Express, eastbound, had a narrow escape from being wrecked near Roslyn last night. Engineer Birdsall saw an object on the rails and reversed his lever, but the train ran into it. The passengers were thrown from their seats by the sudden stopping of the train, but nobody was hurt. Investigation showed a large heap of scrap iron had been placed on the tracks, some of the heavier pieces being braced against the ties.

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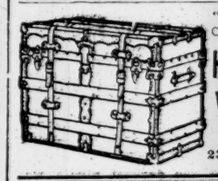

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WILL DISCUSS LIVE STOCK.

Arrangements for the Annual Convention at Fort Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 11.—The time for the convening of the third annual session of the National Live Stock Association is near at hand, and every indication points to the largest attendance in the history of the association. Within the past ten days hundreds of letters from nearly every State in the Union have been received by the Secretary, C. F. Martin, from those interested in live stock affairs, asking that hotel accommodations be secured for them and reservations made on the excursion which leaves here on the evening of Jan. 19 on a trip to Galveston, San Antonio, and other southern towns of the State.

During the past year two large hotels have been erected, and they can accommodate several hundred visitors. In addition, the Rooming Committee, which is thoroughly organized, has established an office where rooms are being listed. With the hotel accommodations and rooms in private residences, fully 8,000 visitors can be cared for.

In the matter of entertainment, an attractive programme has been arranged. On the evening of the first day a "smoker" will be tendered to the delegates and visitors at the Hotel Worth. On the second evening the Mystic Knights of Bovinia will have a street parade, which promises to eclipse everything of the kind ever given in the city, and it will be followed by a ball. This function is under the direction of prominent citizens of Fort Worth.

There will be a reception to visitors at the Commercial Club rooms on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 18.

The exhibit of range stock cattle at the stock yards will afford an opportunity for visitors to the meeting to see just what Western cattlemen are doing to improve their herds. The prizes are sufficiently large to attract a large number of exhibitors, and already over 100 competitors are assured.

An interesting programme has been prepared for the session, and some of the leading authorities of the United States will take part in the discussions. The subjects cover many which are of the greatest importance to not only the feeders and breeders, but every one engaged in any branch of the industry.

All transportation companies running west of Chicago have granted a half-fare rate, which makes the trip within the reach of every one.

The Governor of each State, every live stock association, all County Commissioners, Live Stock Exchanges, Sanitary Boards, stock yards, and transportation companies have the right to name delegates, so it is possible for every one interested to take part in the convention if he desire.

MRS. G. F. ROESCH A CATHOLIC.

Wife of the Municipal Court Judge Received Into the Church.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mrs. George F. Roesch, wife of Justice George F. Roesch of the Fourth District Municipal Court, New York City, was received into the Roman Catholic faith to-day in this city with the full ceremony by Bishop Gabriels in the presence of many nuns of the Sacred Heart and priests. A public reception was tendered to Judge and Mrs. Roesch by the Knights of Columbus last night.

Mrs. Roesch was a Miss Lederle. She was educated in a convent, and had long attended the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on East Fourteenth Street with her husband, who is a practical Catholic. It was no surprise, therefore, to the friends of the family when announcement was made of her conversion to the Catholic faith. Mrs. Roesch has sung in a Catholic church choir, and before her marriage was a school teacher. Justice Roesch is a Grand Master of the Knights of Columbus. The family home is at 109 East Tenth Street.

Soldier Killed at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 11.—This afternoon while the members of Light Battery C, Seventh Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, were out for horse exercise Private Allen was thrown from his horse. He was taken to the post hospital, and died this evening. He was a recent recruit, and came from Boston.

THE PRESIDENT ASSAILED

Senator Pettigrew Attacks His Philippine Policy.

CHARGES HIM WITH PERFIDY

Alleges that Information Is Withheld in the Interests of Politics—Mr. Lodge Joins in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the Senate to-day the resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) several days ago, together with the substitute for it offered by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) was taken up. This lead to a somewhat sensational debate, in the course of which Mr. Pettigrew fiercely attacked the Administration of President McKinley.

The object of both the resolution and the substitute was to obtain from the President, if not incompatible with public interests, all information in regard to the insurrection in the Philippines. Mr. Lodge suggested that both Mr. Pettigrew's resolution and his own substitute be withdrawn, and that the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) be adopted as a substitute for both, amending Mr. Hoar's resolution as might be deemed desirable or advisable.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar was sweeping in its call for information relating to the Philippine insurrection, but Mr. Lodge said his desire for all information concerning the insurrection was so great that he proposed to offer an amendment extending its provisions. It had been stated, he said, that there was danger of an uprising in Manila by the Filipinos, with the object of murdering Americans and all foreigners. It had been stated also that Filipinos had threatened to throw bombs into the funeral procession of Gen. Lawton. He wanted information upon these points, as well as upon others. He wanted to know what information the Government possessed as to reprisals placed upon other tribes by Aguinaldo and the Tagalos.

He wanted especially to know how the Filipinos had treated American and Spanish prisoners, there being wide divergence of information upon that point. If the Government had information relating to the encouragement received by Aguinaldo and the insurgents from the United States, and what effect that encouragement had had upon the course of the rebellion, he thought the Senate and the people were entitled to it.

This point was most important, and the Senate and people were anxious for the truth. It was a matter, too, of common report that the Anti-Imperialistic League had been urging our soldiers to oppose the war. This work, Mr. Lodge thought, had had little effect because of the insignificance of the persons engaged in it. Little attention had been paid by the Government to this treasonable action, "because," said Mr. Lodge, "no sensible man wants to convert a bore into a martyr, even though the bore be malevolent." He thought there was no disposition in any quarter to suppress information. He believed, with the amendment he proposed, Mr. Hoar's resolution would cover every point upon which information was desired.

Mr. Hoar said he was in general accord with his colleague's ideas as to the resolution. He would be glad to have the correspondence between the President and the Peace Commission at Paris, but at this time he would not insist upon that. He wanted, however, the distinct recommendations and instructions of the President to the Philippine Commission. Mr. Lodge suggested that the resolution of Mr. Pettigrew and his own substitute be laid on the table and that of Mr. Hoar with his proposed amendment be adopted.

To this Mr. Pettigrew objected. He had asked in his resolution for specific information, which he desired. It made no difference to him, he said, what information the Massachusetts Senators wanted. Mr. Pettigrew then launched into a rather sensational speech, containing bitter attacks upon the Administration. The information covered by the amended resolutions of the Massachusetts Senators was not all that might be called for. Senators might ask, he said, for information concerning the desecration of churches by American soldiers in the Philippines, and as to many other horrors that follow in the path of war.

It was evident, he said, that the object of the Administration was to keep detailed information from the people, and it was quite as evident that the political success of the President and of the Republican Party was of greater concern to the imperialists than whether the information asked for should reach the Filipinos.

Such an objection to the sending to the Senate of information as that it would be communicated to the Filipinos was ridiculous, since the Filipinos already were in possession of it. The real reason for objecting to its publication was that it was deemed not desirable the American people should have it.

"The trouble with the imperialists," said Mr. Pettigrew, "is that they have confounded the interests of the people of the United States with the political desires and ambitions of their puny President, and regarded him and his success as more important than a rightful treatment of the Filipinos."

Mr. Pettigrew said he wanted the information he was seeking, whether the President regarded the publication of it as compatible with the public interests or not. And he wanted it whether the President desired it should or should not be known.

"If any amendment is to be made to the resolution," said he, "it ought to be made to read that the information should be transmitted to the Senate if not incompatible with the President's interests as a candidate for re-election. The fact is, this whole business is bound up in the President's desire again to be a candidate of his party for President."

Mr. Pettigrew then devoted some time to a discussion of the censoring of dispatches from the Philippines.

He declared that important and significant facts had been stricken from news dispatches from Manila and from official reports, because it was regarded by the powers that be as undesirable that they should reach the American people.

"As an instance of this work," said he, "the Sulu treaty was mangled and partly suppressed until after the election in Ohio." He discussed at length the proclamation issued by the President declaring that it was in such shape that Gen. Otis recommended it should be changed in order not to provoke hostilities on the part of the Filipinos. Subsequently, he said, it was altered materially, and, as altered, was published to the Philippine natives. As originally drawn it was, to his mind, a flat declaration of war, and when Aguinaldo and his leaders came into possession of the original they so regarded it.

"The whole wretched business," declared Mr. Pettigrew, vehemently, "was one of concealment and duplicity, intended to deceive not only the people of the United States, but also the islanders themselves."

In substantiation of his charge that the dispatches from the Philippines were censored in the interest of the Administration, Mr. Pettigrew quoted from a letter written by Mr. Robert M. Collins, Associated Press representative at Manila. In this letter Mr. Collins related the substance of an interview upon the subject of censoring dispatches which he had had with Gen. Otis. Mr. Pettigrew read the statements of Mr. Collins, in which he had said it was the evident desire of the officials to prevent certain information from reaching the people of the United States. When he (Collins) had filed a dispatch containing information which he thought was proper to send to the United States he had been informed by the censor that he had been instructed to cut out anything that might hurt the Administration. Subsequently, when he had desired to send a story relating to the use of silver in the Philippines, the censor had told him that his instructions were to allow nothing to pass him which would be helpful to William Jennings Bryan in the United States.

Upon this point Mr. Pettigrew became particularly sarcastic, and again adverted to what he termed the President's desire to succeed himself as President, even though essential information had to be suppressed to accomplish that end.

Mr. Pettigrew declared that the President himself really began the war in the Philippines, and was responsible for it.

"If," said he, "the Administration had had a spark of honor in dealing with the Filipinos, it would have told Gen. Merritt to lay the whole truth of the intentions of the Government before Aguinaldo and his associates."

Had this been done, Mr. Pettigrew believed that half the trouble might have been averted.

That we had fired the first shot which had precipitated hostilities, nobody denied. Aguinaldo had then tried to secure a suspension of hostilities, but had been told by Gen. Otis that now the fighting had been begun, it must continue to the grim end.

"If," said Mr. Pettigrew, "I were a Filipino I would fight until I was gray against the unholy aggression of the United States. If this country is wrong, this country could take no grander position before the nations of the world than to admit that it is wrong. We have reached the turning point. We must decide whether we are to pursue a course of rapacity and aggression on the British principle or to pursue a course of justice and right. No nation long can pursue such a course as the imperialists have marked out for us—a course of wrong and treachery to friends—and hope to stand well before the nations of the world."

Mr. Pettigrew at this point was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

SENATE GETS DEWEY'S REPORT

Prediction from Hongkong Concerning the Capture of Manila Is Furnished by Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Responding to the Senate's resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the Senate a copy of Admiral Dewey's report from Hongkong, dated March 31, 1898, relative to the capture of Manila. The text of the report shows that it was made in response to a telegram of inquiry from the Secretary, and the Admiral gives in detail the names of the available vessels under his command, and also a list of Spain's vessels and other means of defense at Manila. He stated that his own squadron was in a high state of efficiency. Speaking of the Spanish force, he said "it numbered about 15,000 soldiers of all arms in all the islands, of which half are in the vicinity of Manila. The islands are now in a state of insurrection, and my informants state that even the Spanish soldiers, who constitute only a small part of the whole, are disaffected. Both ships and forts are in need of ammunition."

To this statement he added the following: "I believe I am not overconfident in stating that with the squadron now under my command the vessels could be taken and the defenses at Manila reduced in one day. There is every reason to believe that with Manila taken, or even blockaded, the rest of the islands would fall either to the insurgents or ourselves, as they are only held now through the support of the navy and are dependent upon Manila for supplies. Information has just reached me that there are 5,000 armed rebels in camp near Manila, who are willing to assist us."

CLASH OVER THE TRUSTS.

Senators Allen and Tillman Disagree Over the Question of Great Trade Combinations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Consideration of the census measure conferring additional authority upon the Director of the Census was taken up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Hoar withdrawing an amendment he had offered.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) offered an amendment directing the Director of the Census to collect statistics in regard to the distribution of wealth, in regard to the extent to which machinery has displaced manual labor, and in regard to private and corporation indebtedness. The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) proposed an amendment providing for the collection of statistics relating to trusts, and that, too, was defeated by a viva voce vote.

A sharp and amusing colloquy took place between Mr. Allen and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) over the amendment. Mr. Tillman criticised it, and Mr. Allen charged that Mr. Tillman had gone over to the side of the trusts. In emphatically denying this, Mr. Tillman likened Mr. Allen to a dog in a Southern opossum hunt who followed the trail to a tree and then "reared up on it." When the tree was cut down no opossum was found.

The hunters went home in disgust, declaring that the dog "had been chasing a 'hant,'" [spectre.]

"That," said Mr. Tillman, "is what my friend from Nebraska is doing." [Laughter.]

Mr. Allen, with some heat, declared that Mr. Tillman would find difficulty in explaining his position to the people of his State. He said there was a disposition among Senators to say, "The public be damned," and he had no idea there was any intention to gather information regarding trusts.

The bill was passed without further objection.

STEWART ON THE CURRENCY.

Nevada Senator Arraigns the Republicans for "Abandoning the St. Louis Platform."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—At the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate today the currency bill was taken up and Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.) addressed the Senate, opening with an attack on the Republican Party for bringing in a measure "so utterly contradictory of the St. Louis platform." He then entered upon a general discussion of the financial conditions of the world, attacking the advocates of the gold standard for denying that either the supply or the demand for gold has any effect in estimating the quantity of any particular commodity which a given amount of gold will buy.

Referring to the reply of Secretary Gage to the Senate, he said:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is not so absolutely ignorant of money science as his contention that the value of gold never changes would seem to indicate. In his reply to the resolution of the two houses of Congress respecting his transactions with certain New York banks, he gives as a reason for depositing the money of the Government in National banks that it is necessary to do so to avoid contracting the circulation, and that to keep it in the Treasury would disturb the business of the country.

"It seems a little strange that the Secretary can understand that locking up money in the Treasury vaults disturbs business and at the same time thinks it is necessary to use, or let the community use gold upon which to stamp money, although every foreign financial trouble takes gold out of the country and deposits it in a foreign vault. In his lecture on gold the Secretary claims that it possesses intrinsic value, while in administering the Treasury he regards the volume of money in circulation as of paramount importance, and deposits the surplus of the Treasury in banks to keep it in use and prevent contraction.

"It is passing strange that business men shape their transactions in view of the probable suppply of money, but when they discuss the money question they follow the example of the Secretary and assert that the quality of the material used as money is the only question of importance without regard to the volume in circulation. Is it not singular that people cannot see the absurdity of the intrinsic value theory while in every kind of business, industrial as well as speculative, they act on the quantitative theory of money? In their business they have in view the supply of money, but many of them in their arguments follow the teachings of the Clevelands and the Harrisons and maintain that all they want is intrinsic value in the money in circulation, no matter whether the volume is large or small."

In conclusion Mr. Stewart said:

"The passage of this bill, whatever may have been the intention of its authors, will bring this question squarely before the American people. If this bill should become a law there will be no dodging the issue. It must be met and that issue will be between a government by a colossal and imperial concentration of capital, wielding the sovereign power of the United States to create, contract, and expand the volume of money, and an honest measure of value consisting of the legal tender money of the United States."

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) in charge of the financial bill, asked to have some arrangement made regarding that measure. He asked if any other Senator desired to speak upon it.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) replied that no Democrat was ready to speak on the bill, but he assured Mr. Aldrich there was no disposition to delay it unduly.

Mr. Aldrich said the bill had been before the Senate for three weeks—an ample time in which to prepare for its discussion. Therefore, he had a right, he said, to insist that the bill should be disposed of as soon as possible. Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) asked if there were to be no speeches in support of the measure. To this Mr. Aldrich said he was unable to reply. Republicans, he thought, were prepared to vote upon it.

Mr. Teller regarded it as remarkable that a measure of such importance should go to a vote without discussion from all sides.

Mr. Aldrich replied that he had not defended the bill because it needed no defense. It spoke for itself. He had merely explained its provisions.

At the request of Mr. Aldrich the financial measure was postponed until 2 o'clock Monday next.

The Senate then agreed that when it adjourned to-day it be until Monday.

WITNESSES ACCUSE MR. CLARK.

Alleged Payment of Money to Montana Legislators Is Described in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Campbell, attorney for the memorialists in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, began his redirect examination of Witness Whiteside before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day.

Mr. Whiteside said that he had been a supporter of Mr. Clark until the Senatorial election of 1893, when, becoming convinced that Mr. Clark was using money to secure Republican votes for himself, he withdrew.

At this point Mr. Whiteside was withdrawn temporarily in order to allow State Treasurer T. E. Collins of Montana to testify. He had in his possession the $30,000 turned over to the State by Senators Whiteside, Clark of Madison, Myers, and McGarr. He identified and described each of the envelopes containing the money, and, holding the big bills up so as to get the benefit of full light, exhibited them to the members of the committee, while he described them in detail. Mr. Collins turned the envelopes over to the committee, and, laying the exposed bills on the table in front of him, continued his testimony.

Mr. Whiteside was then recalled, and identified the various envelopes as having been given to him to hold for himself and Messrs. Clark of Madison County, Myers, and McGarr.

State Senator W. A. Clark of Madison County, Mon., was next called. He testified that he had received $10,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills from United States Senator Clark's manager, Mr. Wellcome, on Jan. 4, 1897, and that the money was given to him on the express condition that he was to vote for Clark as long as his vote was wanted. He detailed the preliminary talk with Mr. Wellcome, saying Mr. Wellcome said to him:

"We want you with us, and we want you hard," adding: "We are going to get the votes necessary to elect our man, and if we don't get them one way we will get them another."

"I asked Wellcome what there was in it," the witness continued, "and he replied: 'There's ten thousand dollars for you, provided you comply with the condition,' the condition being that I vote for Mr. Clark as long as required."

Mr. Wellcome had told the witness that he would put the money in Mr. Whiteside's hands for him, but the latter asserted, replied he, that that was not satisfactory, that he did not doubt Mr. Wellcome's word, but that he "must see the money." Mr. Wellcome had then told him that big bills were scarce, but that "the old man" would arrive from Butte that night and he would bring plenty of cash with him. Accordingly the money—$10,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills—was given to him by Wellcome that night. After counting it he had placed it in an envelope, marked the envelope, and handed it to Mr. Whiteside for safekeeping. He said that when Mr. Wellcome gave him the money he had called him over into a corner of his room and, holding the bills up, had said that he had a fine engraving he wanted to show him.

Attorney Foster cross-examined State Senator Clark. The witness said that before the meeting of the Legislature in January last he had not had a high opinion of Mr. Fred Whiteside, believing that his conduct in the State capital location matter had not been exemplary. Indeed, he had said before the Grand Jury which investigated Mr. Whiteside's connection with the matter that he believed he had acted in a "scoundrelly manner."

The plan for him to take the money from Wellcome and mark and identify it, and then turn it over to Whiteside had been agreed upon between himself and Whiteside. He had not any intention of holding the money himself, in reply to a question, he said he was only a witness in this case.

"Witnesses and detectives, you mean," suggested Mr. Foster, to which the reply was, "Yes, if you call it detective work to go into a combination to expose bribery."

He stated that when the $50,000 in money was taken out of his pocket by Mr. Wellcome, the latter laid it down on a steam radiator in the corner of the room.

"I was not interested in the picture on the wall to which Mr. Wellcome directed my attention," he said. "I was looking after the money."

Speaking of the fact that he had not kept some of his promises to Mr. Wellcome, the witness said that he did not consider it wrong to deceive "that kind of a man."

"Whether a misrepresentation is reprehensible," he said, in the same connection, "depends upon to whom you are making it."

MR. BLISS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Friends of the New York Merchant Deny that He Desires to Re-enter Public Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—To many persons in Washington who have known of the wish of the President to keep Secretary Root in the War Department and not to let him get away to be Vice President, it did not need the publication of the Milwaukee dispatch of yesterday denying Mr. Root's alleged desire to be the candidate to set that report at rest.

In the case of ex-Secretary Bliss it was different. Reports from New York have represented him as being receptive, but not as pressing for a nomination by seeking the aid of the men who choose delegates to National Conventions. When he came here a day or two ago, and was asked concerning the report, he made light of it. Since a statement was published representing him as having visited the White House to confer with the President concerning his candidacy he has been provoked, and he says things. Mr. Bliss is very much annoyed by the constant reiteration of the statement that he is to be the Vice Presidential candidate on the ticket with Mr. McKinley. It is extremely annoying and irritating to him to have this persistence after he has repeatedly explained that there is not and cannot be anything in it.

Mr. Bliss retired from the Cabinet on account of the ill-health of his wife and the demands of his business. In leaving the Cabinet he retired from public life, and it is not his intention, as he has said repeatedly to his friends, to re-enter it.

Those who are thoroughly familiar with the situation declare with great emphasis that there is absolutely no foundation for the idle gossip that is being indulged in to the effect that Mr. Bliss is the Administration candidate for Vice President. It is particularly annoying to Senator Hanna to have it stated that he is making selections of a Vice Presidential candidate to go on the ticket with Mr. McKinley. It is said by Mr. Hanna's friends that Mr. Hanna has no disposition to arrogate to himself the powers of the Republican National Convention, and that all talk of such proceedings on his part is idle nonsense. It is very generally understood that the suggestion of the name of Mr. Root or of Mr. Bliss, merely as a suggestion, was gratifying to the President; but the idea that either the President or Mr. Hanna would assume to dictate the nomination in advance of the convention is repugnant, and, as far as Mr. Bliss is concerned, it is disagreeable to him to be constantly put before the public as desiring re-entrance into public life.

Much stress has been laid upon Mr. Bliss's visits to the Executive Mansion Tuesday, but these are explained by the fact that, owing to the close friendly relations between the two, Mr. Bliss called on the President soon after his arrival, but, as the Cabinet was about to meet and the first visit was necessarily short, the President invited Mr. Bliss to dine with him that evening, and the invitation was accepted, and he dined alone with the President and Mrs. McKinley.

SPEAKER HENDERSON IS STRICT.

Curtails the Privileges of Newspaper Men in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Speaker Henderson is promising to be a strict man. His predecessor was a stickler for most of the rules of the House, and went so far as to turn out all the dealers in curios, cigars, and refreshments who had "squatted" in the halls. Speaker Henderson has found other rules not strictly regarded.

The rules of the House say that the floor of the House shall be cleared of all persons except members fifteen minutes before the hour for meeting, and kept cleared until ten minutes after adjournment. Orders have been issued that this rule shall be kept by the Doorkeepers. While it drives off the floor a number of general visitors who linger there daily, it falls with something like distress upon newspaper men who have used the opportunity to see members up to five minutes before the falling of the gavel, thus getting ten minutes more than visitors, and they have been passed immediately after adjournment, while the crowd has been kept out until the prescribed ten minutes have passed.

No complaint has been made that the rule was flagrantly violated by newspaper men. The custom of giving the reporters grace beyond the rules has been practiced without interruption by every speaker for many years. The Senate, which is much more particular in most respects than the House, extends some privileges to the press which are not provided by their rules, and only one occasion has arisen in four years for disciplining a newspaper man for breaking the regulations.

The privilege which is now withdrawn was enjoyed by the press during the entire term of the late Speaker Keifer, who violated rules which he had himself approved and undertook to put visitors into the press gallery, with results remembered by Gen. Keifer, though probably forgotten by most other persons.

RULE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Spooner Introduces a Resolution Covering It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) to-day introduced the following bill:

"That when all insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such persons and shall be exercised in such a manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of the said islands in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

MR. ROBERTS'S CASE DISCUSSED.

Committee Seeks to Make a Unanimous Report to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Roberts Investigating Committee held a protracted executive session to-day in hope of reaching a conclusion, but so many legal questions were discussed that a final result was not reached, nor was any vote taken indicating the standing of the committee. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

A member of the committee is authority for the statement that the delay is due mainly to a desire to secure unanimity, and to avoid if possible two reports. The members are practically agreed on the facts involved. The differences relate to the manner of excluding Mr. Roberts.

NAVAL OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Schley Reports from Montevideo Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene Killed Himself Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Schley, commanding the South Atlantic Station:

"Montevideo, Jan. 11.

"To the Secretary of the Navy:

"Lieut. Commander F. E. Greene committed suicide Wednesday evening. Arrangements have been made for burial ashore. A board is ordered to examine the circumstances of the case and report."

The officer's friends at the department are at a loss to account for the suicide. His record was excellent, and he had no known bad habits.

Lieut. Commander Francis E. Greene was born in Indiana, and was appointed a midshipman in 1867. He was graduated in 1871, and went to the Congress. Becoming an Ensign in 1872 while on the Ticonderoga, he saw in succession duty on the monitors, on the Kansas, on the Shawmut, and in the Coast Survey. He became a Master in 1875, and a Lieutenant in 1882. He made cruises in turn on the Yantic, the Alert, and the New Hampshire, and came to the Naval Proving Ground here in 1890. The following year he was on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, where he remained until 1893, when he went to the Pacific Coast on the coast defense ship Monterey. He was in service on the Ranger, the Adams, the Petrel, and again at the Washington Navy Yard in 1896. In the following year he was attached to the Alliance, but when the war broke out he became the executive officer of the Montgomery. He became a Lieutenant Commander in 18999, and was again ordered to the Montgomery on the South Atlantic Station, where he was serving at the time of his death.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York City to Washington, and report to the Chief of Ordnance for consultation pertaining to the manufacture of powder.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed from Philadelphia to Trenton, N. J., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell is detached from duty as Naval Attaché at London, England, April 1; home and wait orders.

Government Vessels' Movements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Admiral Farquhar's flagship, the New York, arrived at Barbados yesterday on her cruise through the West Indies.

The gunboat Machias has left San Juan for Santo Domingo, and the Lancaster has arrived at Ponce.

The cruiser Hartford left San Francisco yesterday bound for Valparaiso.

The transport Kilpatrick, with the Tenth Cavalry aboard, arrived at Galveston, Texas, yesterday afternoon.

The Terry arrived at Havana yesterday.

The Burnside, which arrived at Havana yesterday, sailed to-day for New York with seventy-six passengers.

JOHN Q. A. HOYT DEAD.

Succumbed to Heart Disease at His Home—Large Interests That He Had Been Identified With.

John Quincy Adams Hoyt, formerly one of the most prominent business men in this city and Chicago, and one of the original promoters of the present elevated railroad system of this city, died at his residence, 133 West Sixty-first Street, on Wednesday of heart disease.

Mr. Hoyt was born Dec. 8, 1827, in East Ware, New Hampshire, and was educated in the country schools there. He started in the wholesale grocery business when a very young man in Boston, and from there went to Chicago in 1856. He continued in business in the latter city, and soon became prominent in politics. He was an Alderman for many years, and during the civil war, in the absence of Mayor Rumsey, was Acting Mayor of the city. He was a stanch Republican and an intimate friend at that time of Gen. Grant, Gen. John A. Logan, Stephen A. Douglas, and other prominent men.

Coming to New York in 1868 Mr. Hoyt became associated with George Gilbert in the elevated railroad system, of which he was the originator, and which laid the foundation for the present elevated railroad system of this city. Public opinion was strongly against the new idea, and the funds of the elevated railroad company were so low that the charter granted to Mr. Gilbert would have been cancelled because the proper plans and specifications had not been presented at a hearing had not Mr. Hoyt come to the rescue with his own money, which placed the company on its feet.

Shortly after this Mr. Hoyt built the New York and Putnam Railroad, which at first was intended to reach as far as Montreal, and which was known, at the time it was built as the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. Owing to the panic of 1873 it was never completed. At that time Mr. Hoyt was a Director of the New York Loan and Indemnity Company, which has since gone out of existence; the Central Vermont Railroad, and was associated with such men as Collis P. Huntington, William E. Dodge, Jesse Seligman, Joseph E. Stout, and Gov. J. Gregory Smith of Vermont.

Mr. Hoyt lost his fortune in the panic of 1873, but started in business again, and was interested in oil springs in Pennsylvania up to 1880, when he received a paralytic stroke. He leaves a widow and three sons. John Quincy Hoyt, Jr., the eldest son, is a traveler. Charles H. Hoyt is the organist in All Souls' Church, and was formerly a Captain in the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments. Adelbert, the youngest son, is in the real estate business in this city.

In accordance with his own wish, Mr. Hoyt will be buried in the cemetery at Sleepy Hollow. He was an ardent admirer of Washington Irving, and desired that his body should rest in the neighborhood which Irving described, and in sight of the railroad which he himself had built.

Fatal Lamp Explosion in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Mary Theobold, aged fifty-six, was burned to death and her daughter, Lucinda, aged twenty-three, was fatally burned at their home in this city to-day. Miss Theobold was filling a lamp in front of a stove. An explosion followed, setting fire to her clothing. In attempting to save her daughter, Mrs. Theobold's clothing took fire, and before assistance arrived she was burned to death. Mrs. Theobold was the widow of Edward Theobold, for many years cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort.

More Escapes from Trenton School.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Elsie Field and Minnie Perrine, two inmates of the State Industrial School for Girls, made an effort to get away from Mrs. Eyler's care last night and enjoyed a short term of liberty. They stopped at Krutz's Hotel, at Trenton Junction, about two miles from the school, and before they started on were overtaken. Ten girls have escaped from the school during the last two months. Eight of them have been retaken.

THE MOSLER PICTURE SALE.

There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, ninety-eight oil paintings by the well-known American artist Henry Mosler, together with a varied collection of studio effects, including furniture, decorations, and Apache and Alaska Indian costumes, relics, trappings, and curiosities, and forty oils, five water colors, and ten drawings by other artists, chiefly of the modern German, English, and French schools, owned by Mr. Mosler. This collection will be sold at auction in the galleries—Mr. Mosler's own paintings on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, and the studio effects and paintings by other artists on the afternoon of Jan. 19.

While Mr. Mosler has been resident abroad for the most part since 1880, he is distinctively an American artist, and his home and friends are chiefly here. He passed his early years in Cincinnati, where he began his art studies under the well-known artist James H. Beard. During the civil war he was for two years attached to the staff of Harper's Weekly, and was also a volunteer aide de camp to Gen. R. W. Johnson. After the close of the war he went to Düsseldorf to continue his art studies, and thence to Paris, where he worked in the studio of the renowned French painter Hebert. He returned home after a brief sojourn abroad, to exhibit his well-known picture "The Lost Cause," which at once secured him recognition in art circles. Mr. Mosler was not content with his art and wisely returned to Europe in 1874, where, studying under the direction of Wagner and Piloty, in the Academy at Munich, he won a medal at the Royal Academy. From Munich he went to Paris, where he has since, with brief intervals, resided. He exhibited first at the Salon of 1878 and annually there since that time. In 1879 the French Government conferred upon him an honor, up to that time never accorded to any American artist, by its purchase of his second Salon picture, "Le Retour," for the Luxembourg Gallery. His Salon picture of 1880, "The Purchase of the Wedding Gown," was painted to the order of M. Turquet, Minister of Fine Arts of France, and is now in his private collection.

The pictures of Henry Mosler are to be found in the Luxembourg at Paris, the art museums of Sydney, Australia, and Grenoble, France, and in this country in the art galleries of Louisville, Ky., Springfield, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, the Polytechnic Institute, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. Among the honors that have been awarded him are a gold medal at the International Exhibition of Nice, France, in 1884; the gold medal at the Salon of 1888, and a silver medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He wears the ribbon of a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, and is an Associate of the National Academy of Design, and an officer of the French Academy. In this country he has won the prize of $2,500 at the Prize Fund Exhibition of New York in 1885, the Thomas B. Clarke prize at the National Academy of Design in 1896, and the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club in 1897.

An artist who has sold pictures to the French Government and has won the decorations, medals, and prizes detailed above must have more than ordinary ability. Henry Mosler, while he has won his chief reputation as a genre painter, or a follower of the old Düsseldorf School of German story picture painters, is a far more versatile painter than even some of his admirers know. He has been and is a believer in the story picture, which some art lovers and students now call old-fashioned, but he many years ago broke away from a servile following, or copying, of the school in which he first studied and in his choice of subject, no less than in his treatment, gave new life to the wooden figures and the flat interiors which were so marked a characteristic of the Düsseldorf School. Influenced also by his French master and his studies of modern French art, he tried his hand, and with success, at landscape painting, and there are a number of plein-air landscapes and studies in the collection now to be sold, so full of air and light, so permeated with outdoor feeling, and, moreover, so marked by a freer and broader handling than his earlier work, that they will surprise and delight that portion of the public who have only known the artist through his genre work.

In noting Mr. Mosler's versatility one should not decry the merit of the genre pictures which have brought him his chief fame. The painter of "Le Retour," "The Husking Bee," "The Last Sacrament," "Invoking God's Blessing," "The Last Moments," and "The Ghost Story"—the last three in the collection now to be sold, deserves special honor from American art lovers, for these canvases have honored not only the American artist who painted them, but American art abroad. The stories that those now to be sold tell are those simple ones which appeal to universal human nature, and which stir the hearts of young and old and rich and poor alike. Whether one in sympathy bows his head with the Puritan family at their simple meal in the rough log hut, while the father invokes God's blessing upon the food before them and upon themselves, studies the face of the dying old man and looks anxiously at those of the doctors considering what may prolong his "Last Moments," or a child again with the other children grouped around the old fireplace, listens with upturned face and bated breath to the grandmother as she relates "The Ghost Story," one feels that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin." In each of these and his other more important genre pictures, Mr. Mosler has selected a good story full of human interest, and has told it well. His composition is always good, his drawing virile and truthful, his color effective and harmonious, and his accessories diligently and thoughtfully studied and carefully painted. He is a good delineator of character, and this trait he has brought out in some excellent portraits which, during the last two or three years, he has painted in New York. Local color and atmosphere, most important and most necessary to the genre painter, have also been always a careful study with the artist. He has lived among the poor whom he paints, has known their customs and has studied them in their daily cares and sports. Note the details of costume, the quaint furniture in the "The Last Moments," and the touch reminiscent of Josef Israels in the rugged details of the room in "The Ghost Story." Mention must also be made of the artist's management of reflected light, particularly noticeable in "The Last Moments," where the light of dying day falls through the open window upon the doctors' faces and that of the old man, and the light reflected from the yawning fireplace on the faces of narrator and listeners in "The Ghost Story."

The large story pictures must not detain us too long, for there is much more to be seen in this collection so soon to be dispersed. There are a sunny and bright study of St. Mark's Place, Venice, full of light and air, "A Morning in Venice—On the Grand Canal," very delicate and charming in color, two of them sparkling little watercolors; a little landscape, "The Willows," with fine sunlight effect; a Normandy landscape, "The Farm," with deep and rich color quality; an interior with figure, "The Old Chest," exceedingly decorative; another two-figure work, "Teaching the Koran," delightful in color; a charming plein-air study, "Girls at the Spring," fresh and clear in color; "A Low Tide—Normandy," a coast scene, which well shows the artist's versatility, full of atmosphere and good in color, and three landscapes especially good, "Puldu, Brittany," "Harvesters' Repose," and "Old Vitre."

A large study of "A Normandy Garden Grandcamp" has a foreground of green cabbages, which are rather insistent, but the cement cottages in the background are well painted and the picture has much light and air. There is good painting also in "The Spare Hour—Catskills" and the "Broken Sabot." "Helping Grandpa" is a good outdoors, with well drawn figures and an excellent story. "A Summer Dream" has a delicate color scheme and is suggestive of some of F. A. Bridgeman's work. "The Coquette—First Empire" is a good character study, and there are some heads which are well worth attention.

Enough has been said to show those art lovers who do not know Henry Mosler's work that it is worthy of their attention. Story pictures are still popular, but to those art lovers or buyers who care more for landscape or portrait work the collection offers many opportunities. Among Mr. Mosler's pictures by other artists there are a few excellent examples, including a characteristic water color by Gustave Doré, a study, "Reverie," by Saunier; two charming little landscapes by Pelouse, a thoroughly good example of the lamented W. L. Picknell, some fifty of whose works are to be sold at auction next week at the Avery Galleries, and a characteristic marine by the late Harry Chase. Mr. Mosler's studio effects contain some fine tapestries, antique brass and copper lamps and water vessels, some excellent bronzes, a number of authentic old French and Italian male and female costumes, together with Apache and Alaskan Indian costumes, relics and trappings, as said above, which should delight the collector of such articles.

Conductor Killed on New Haven Road.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 11.—John Hall, aged thirty-three years, a freight conductor on the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was struck and instantly killed by a third-rail car near the North Stanley Street crossing to-night. He was unmarried and lived with his mother at West Sunmit, N. J.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Many of you—nearly all—feel a direct and deep personal interest in our daily news. It informs you of sales—constantly increasing, multiplying and continuing sales—involving at present the following departments:

Muslin Underwear, Embroideries, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Blankets, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Men's and Women's Hosiery, China, Glassware, Housefurnishings, Clothing, Furs, Fire Escapes and Extinguishers.

The Discount Absurdity.

It was mere chance that prompted us to use Clerical Suits to illustrate the way credit houses affect liberality by allowing discounts and commissions to certain classes.

We could have chosen thousands of other things to demonstrate how such a policy is opposed to economy and justice—for the store is full of them. However, we are glad we hit upon Clerical Suits. It struck a popular chord.

It may be of advantage to you—or to some one you know—for us to repeat the argument:

Clerical Suits, made of fine soft finished Clay diagonals, lined with mohair serge, thoroughly well-tailored, sold elsewhere at **$18.00**

Less 10 per cent usually allowed to ministers by credit houses $1.80

Net cost of suit $16.20

$12.98 is our price for precisely the same kind of Suit—identical material, tailoring and finish. And we show others made of serviceable raw worsted, sold elsewhere at $22.50; our price $14.58.

Clerical Suits made to order of fine Clay diagonal, $22.47; of undressed worsted, $23.74; nicely trimmed and thoroughly tailored. Either will cost you a third more elsewhere.

The above remarks are not printed at random. They are the results of accurate—almost judicial investigation.

We take this occasion to say that ministers can decide which store serves them best—ours with rock-bottom prices and no discounts, or others with sky-rocketty prices and small discounts.

Any public interest that accords and encourages special privileges is unsound. Man and master—mistress and maid—rich and poor—reach the same price-level when they trade here.

Another thought. If giving commissions and discounts is a good, fair principle why don't the stores that practice it give it the same publicity they give to other features? There's an air of secrecy about such transactions.

Beneficiaries of the system are tacitly given to understand that it's a matter not to be talked about.

You know of stores that give discounts and commissions to dressmakers, guardians, coachmen and many others. But did you ever read an acknowledgment of it in their advertisements?

Agate Kitchen Ware.

We believe New York is a bad market for "Seconds." Women have come to watch for the scarlet letters that brand agate ware as being damaged. Our stock is free from all such. We sell only firsts. Hygienic, intelligent and economical women want no other kind.

BOXING NIGHT OFF THE HOOK.

Story of the Kynance's Voyage from Far Singapore with

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1900.

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THEY BOW TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER and Mr. HAVEMEYER, the two greatest trust makers and trust managers in the country, have at last recognized the principle that the big industrial concerns they control can no longer be managed as a blind pool, but must admit their shareholders, and consequently the public, to a reasonable knowledge of their operations and their results.

It was in his written answer to the questions of the Industrial Commission that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER suggested this project of legislation in regard to industrial combinations:

First, Federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible.

Second, in lieu thereof, State legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting State supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER has probably been advised that without a Constitutional amendment the Federal Congress cannot grant charters to general business corporations. His second suggestion, therefore, must be accepted as the definite and practical plan put forward by the chief of the Standard Oil Company for the regulation of trusts by statute. The plan has three distinct features: (1) Uniformity of corporation laws of the States throughout the Union, which is a much-needed remedy for rapidly growing evils; (2) the encouragement of combinations of capital by law, instead of passing laws to punish and prevent such combinations; (3) "State supervision sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public." The greatest of the three is this last, for upon that hangs the chief count in the indictment against the trusts. Coming from a great trust magnate, too, it is the most surprising of the three. It admits the principle of publicity in corporate management. It means that in Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S view the affairs of a great trust should no longer be managed by a few Directors or head men behind closed doors, that its millions of capital may no longer be handled and juggled with in complete disregard of the public interest, and that dividends may no longer be diminished, withheld, or increased without informing the shareholders—and the public—of the business facts that have warranted the policy pursued. This is what State supervision means if it means anything. Nothing less will satisfy the public, or cure the evils of secret management.

How urgent is the necessity for a law that will make it impossible for trusts to do all their deeds in darkness may be judged from the language of Justice VAN BRUNT in RICE vs. ROCKEFELLER:

> There being no proof upon the trial of the agreements under which the Standard Oil Trust was formed, our sole knowledge as to the position and duties of the defendants, the Trustees under said agreements, is derived from the allegations of the complaint so far as they were admitted by the answer. * * * In fact, we know little or nothing of the internal arrangements or constitution of this association and cannot therefore determine the rights of parties interested in these certificates.

The law needs mending when the courts are forced to tell the purchasers of securities bought in open market that they are unable, on account of the secrecy with which the corporation is managed, to determine what their rights are as shareholders. Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S plan provides the remedy.

Mr. HAVEMEYER made his new confession of faith in his annual report at the stockholders' meeting of the Sugar Trust. It is notorious that this concern has never given its stockholders or the public any information about its affairs. The curiosity of the holders of the common stock has been lulled by continuous 12 per cent. dividends, and the public has been told to mind its own business. But while 12 per cent. dividends are quite palatable without the sauce of explanation, the passing of a dividend calls loudly for a statement of the reasons that have made it necessary. Accordingly, Mr. HAVEMEYER thought it expedient to make a statement, the only one of the kind that has ever been made officially about the operations of the Sugar Trust. He did not say that the dividend would be passed, but he did say plainly that the profits of the concern had been diminished. Here is his statement in regard to the dividend:

> I cannot, of course, say what your Directors will do in the matter of declaration of dividends in the future. Such declaration can be made by them alone, and will be made under the situation which will then exist.
>
> I am very sure, however, that when the duty of determining the amount of dividend is imposed upon them they will take into careful consideration the fact of a reduction of profits which has resulted from the policy which has been pursued. I do not believe you would desire them to declare any dividend which would weaken the financial strength of the company, or would render it less able in the future than it has always been in the past to look ahead without fearing the result of any policy which may be deemed advantageous. Speaking for myself, I say, with as much force of statement as is possible, that I would oppose any such declaration of dividend.

That is not very much, but from Mr. HAVEMEYER to his own stockholders it is what the open heart and white-souled candor are to other men. The President of the American Sugar Refining Company tells the holders of the company's shares that it has not made so much money as in former years. That is a new policy. It is a concession to the principle of publicity in the management of trusts.

We do not think that remorse of conscience or a prayerful resolve to lead a better life has prompted these warriors of finance to this new and notable departure from their old policies and practices. They have yielded to the cumulative pressure of public opinion, as every man must yield to it if the public thinks it worth while to make him yield.

Combinations of capital are not of their nature evil. They may be beneficent. Mr. ROCKEFELLER spoke the truth when he told the Industrial Commission that they cheapened production, reduced prices to the consumer, and made it possible to pay high wages. Not all the trusts confer these benefits on the public, but many do, and are justified thereby. But a trust that does business in a cave, that is based on secret agreements, and that offers its securities to investors but withholds from them all knowledge of its operations is an evil and a menace whose continued existence the public will not tolerate. The managers of the Sugar Trust and of the Standard Oil Company have evidently come to that conclusion. They and the public are to be congratulated.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

It is no wonder at all that the British public should have begun to show itself very weary of the military conduct of the war in South Africa. Two little republics, containing a total of not more than 50,000 men of arms-bearing age, have for three months, dating from the issue of the Boer ultimatum, succeeded in standing off the British Empire. They have really done much more than that. The whole contest thus far has been fought on nominally British soil, and the horrors of war, so far as they affect non-combatants, have fallen upon nominally British subjects. Meanwhile the English have had in the field 120,000 men. That is to say, they have outnumbered more than two to one the whole fighting population of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. According to a very experienced and apparently a very shrewd observer, Mr. J. B. ROBINSON, who has been giving the benefit of his observations to The London Daily News, the real disparity is much greater. His estimate is that the Boers, of both States, have not more than 30,000 men in the field. This would make the odds in favor of the British four to one. Given military equality and given the enormous superiority of the invaders in everything except fighting qualities, the advantages of position the Boers enjoy ought to have been more than neutralized. Why have they not been neutralized? Why, three months after the war has begun, have the British been on the defensive within their own borders and the Boers on the offensive within British territory?

These are the questions which all thoughtful Englishmen must be asking themselves in private and which Englishmen who are not conspicuously thoughtful are asking with much heat in public. No wonder! The prestige of the British Empire as a military power is not so much "at stake" as it is lost and needing to be regained. A "show" is being made of the British Army in the only war it has fought with white men for nearly half a century. That Englishmen should be bitter, that they should be hunting for a scapegoat, is in these circumstances a mere matter of course. The question where the blame lies is so much agitating them that friendly foreigners may be excused for interesting themselves in it.

It was NAPIER, the British historian of the Peninsular War, who first said that the British were "warlike but not military." It is KINGLAKE, the British historian of the Crimean war, who ceaselessly repeats the phrase and who seems to regard the immeasurable incompetency shown in the staff departments of the British Army during that conflict as somehow proof of the national genius for battle. As a matter of fact, the national contempt for professional military training was expressed much earlier than the time of either of these writers and by no less a person than JOHN DRYDEN. Englishmen have to admit, said DRYDEN, that the French are as much better critics than they as they are worse poets, just as he courteously adds, "we all have to admit that they understand the management of war better than we do, although, of course, we are fully aware that we can beat them." And the result of several centuries of action upon this dictate of national self-conceit was summed up by CARLYLE in his account of the battle of Fontenoy: "The English officers, it is evident, behaved in their usual manner, without knowledge of war or fear of death."

That seems to be very much the manner in which they have been behaving in South Africa. What is now called "the frontal attack," directed upon enemies who have chosen their own position and fortified it in view of such an attack and with the hope that their enemy might be foolish enough to make it, is an illustration of the mental attitude toward war which last year we came to look upon as Spanish. This attitude of mind regards war, not as the most serious of all businesses, but as the "sport of Kings" and of aristocrats, of which the object is to display personal gallantry rather than to "get there." That is a curious anomaly for the modern world, except the speakers of the same language in other countries and the Germans. Why should the tactics of METHUEN and BULLER at the end of the nineteenth century repeat the tactics of BRADDOCK in the middle of the eighteenth? Why should the scornful Briton reject the advice of humble but intelligent provincials like GEORGE WASHINGTON and insist upon going to meet the enemy in his own position for no better reason than that it would not befit the "dignity of his Majesty's troops" to take reasonable precautions for their own safety?

That this is the principle upon which the British campaign has been conducted would be made plain, if there were no other evidence, by the acclamations which have greeted in England the remark of the American attaché in Natal, who was shown the formidable strength of the Boer position and who made answer in the form of a question: "Isn't there any way around?" That was the natural suggestion of anybody who had been trained to regard war as a game in which the more skillful combatant won, and not as a means of showing that the officers were not afraid. Accordingly, officers and military students of all nationalities are agree that there has been nothing creditable to the British Army in the South African campaign except the splendid and unavailing gallantry of the officers and men, since the rapid transport of 50,000 men is a tribute to the efficiency, not of the British Army, but of the British mercantile marine, of which the efficiency has not been called in question.

This is the old story. It has been supposed that since the abolition of purchase and the consequent democratization of the British Army it had become more like other armies, always excepting the officers of the Guards, who, as before, were fulfilling their function if they "existed beautifully" in time of peace and risked their own lives freely in time of war, and who were not supposed to know anything about war. But it seems that under the long and paralyzing régime of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE the old system has been too much for the new blood. The British Army, engaged against a foe one-quarter of its own numbers, has shown itself helpless to do anything but to die very handsomely. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. There are British officers who have studied their profession as thoroughly as the officers of any other army. But they do not seem to attain commands or to be intrusted with the laying out of battles, much less of campaigns. Whether the rumor of Lord METHUEN'S insanity is well or ill founded, it is one which his friends should apparently hesitate before rejecting, if they are solicitous about his reputation. The last words of Gen. WAUCHOPE, just before giving up his own life in pursuance of orders which he thought insane, frame an indictment against the whole scheme of the campaign and its conduct on the British side. They come to the same criticism upon the British Army in the nineteenth century which CARLYLE passed upon its conduct in the eighteenth—that the British officers behave themselves "without knowledge of war or fear of death."

THE SCHOOL BILLS.

Two important bills relating to the schools of this city were introduced in the Senate yesterday. They are sound in principle, and if they stand the test of discussion as to their practical details, they should be passed.

One of these bills, introduced by Senator GRADY, is prepared by Controller COLER, and is intended to meet the difficulties that have arisen with regard to the payment of teachers' salaries. It simply puts it in the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to use the money appropriated for the total requirements of the schools for any particular requirement for which it is needed, provided that it is not needed for the one for which it was originally set apart. It also authorizes the use of unexpended balances left over from a previous year. In effect the situation of the schools for the past year has been that plenty of money was raised and appropriated for all their needs, but that in dividing it up some branches got too much and others did not get enough. Among the latter were the teachers' salaries, and the teachers suffered accordingly, besides having their rights tangled up in the interpretation of the Ahearn law. The Controller is of the opinion that the bill he has prepared will prevent any such trouble in the future. He is a careful and capable financier, and in treating the numerous trying questions raised in connection with our complex and bothersome consolidation he has shown himself surprisingly acute, broad and accurate. His opinion in a matter of this sort can be accepted with entire confidence.

The second bill, introduced by Senator ELSBERG, is much more important, and goes to the root of most of the defects in the present system, or lack of system. Instead of the cumbersome borough boards, and the central board, now existing, it provides for a Board of Education for the city to consist of 39 members. Of these 21 shall be appointed from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, 12 from the Borough of Brooklyn, and 3 each from the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, and the members from each sub-division shall constitute the School Board for that sub-division. Under this arrangement the borough boards will be practically committees of the Board of Education, which will possess the powers given to the several School Boards now in existence. The central board will have more power than at present, and a corresponding increase in responsibility. Greater harmony, consistency, and vigor will be had in the general administration of the business side of the school system. The wretched confusion, delay, and inefficiency from which the schools have so sorely suffered in the past two years will be remedied.

As important as this reform, and in line with it, is the change provided for in the Department of Supervision and Superintendence. The Superintendent of Schools is given authority to select from the Borough Superintendents and the Associate Superintendents three persons to be Deputy Superintendents of Schools for the rest of the terms for which they have been appointed, and at the close of their terms their successors shall be appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Superintendent of Schools for six years. The intention of the bill evidently is to give some real force and effect to the authority of the Superintendent of Schools, which at present is in many considerable regards only nominal. The principle on which the present system was supposed to be based was that of legislative and business functions in the boards and executive and regulating functions in the hands of the Superintendent and his assistants, as experts, under the general authority of the boards. But in neither direction was the principle applied. The powers of the boards were largely frittered away by sub-division, while the powers of the superintending body suffered still more from the same process.

We do not know exactly what strength Senator ELSBERG'S bill possesses in the Legislature. The Senator himself is one of the most intelligent and trustworthy of our legislators, and we are sure that the principle of his bill must receive the cordial approval of the enlightened friends of the schools. The adoption of that principle is absolutely necessary to their rescue from the relatively backward condition into which they have been allowed to fall.

BRYAN AND ATKINSON?

The anti-imperialists appear to have clasped hands with the silver folks. Heretofore the American friends of AGUINALDO have contented themselves with declaring that his glorious cause was paramount in our politics, and that his triumph was more to be desired than BRYAN'S defeat. But that was mere talk, and in the air. Now we have reports of negotiations for an actual union of the forces of Bryanism and anti-imperialism. A press dispatch from Minneapolis tells of the nature of the relations established:

> ELWOOD S. CORSER, representing the National Silver Republican Party in its negotiations with the Democrats and Populists, has just returned from a conference of anti-imperialists in Chicago, at which it was agreed to hold a National meeting at Philadelphia on Feb. 22, and another, probably in Chicago, just before the National Republican Convention meets. At the latter meeting it is the intention to make declaration that no party or candidate opposed to the recognition of the Filipinos shall receive its support. This will be meant as a warning to the Republicans.

That is the way coalitions are effected in politics. But what are the anti-imperialists to get? If they get recognition proportioned to the number of voters they claim to be in sympathy with their purposes no mere Cabinet promises will suffice. They will demand a place on the ticket; and as their great multitude of votes will decide the election they will get it. BRYAN would jump at the chance to buy the Presidency by giving the second place to the Aguinaldists.

The next question is, Who is their candidate for Vice President? Will the ticket be BRYAN and ATKINSON?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Well justified as are the frequent complaints from the pedestrian public of the dangers and alarms to which it is subjected by the youthful or inexperienced drivers to whom so many vehicles used for commercial purposes in this city are intrusted, it is a mistake to give undivided attention to this phase of the question and to neglect another at least as important and perhaps more so. Boyish recklessness and mature incompetence are indeed bad enough when they are combined with equine stupidity, but the drivers with these characteristics rarely threaten anything worse than unintentional assault or involuntary homicide, and as a general rule the person on foot, by the exercise of a little ordinary care, can keep out of their way. It is among the private or semi-private coachmen, men thoroughly versed in the whole science of driving, that there are to be found in numbers far from inconsiderable the out-and-out criminals against whom the walking element of the city's population stands first in need of protection. It is beneath the dignity of these fellows to pay any attention whatever to people who from necessity or preference trust to personal means of locomotion, and they insolently ignore or more insolently reprove the pedestrian who ventures to get into what they falsely imagine is their way. They have never been taught, or have refused to learn, that a man or woman afoot has as many rights on a crosswalk as on a sidewalk, and that there the obligation to exercise especial caution rests upon the driver of horses, no less when he is mounted upon a stately coach than when he conducts the humble butcher's cart. It is usually safer to cross a business street, no matter how crowded, than it is to negotiate the crosswalks near the Metropolitan Opera House just before or after the performance closes.

—Stray specimens of the new "Lafayette dollars" have now reached this region, and the result of their arrival is a notable deepening of the midwinter gloom. In some ways these coins are highly admirable. The mechanical workmanship, for example, is simply perfect, and then, again, they are still so rare that the possession of one of them is a valid claim upon the interest and attention of all your acquaintances. It is only when the Lafayette dollar is considerad as an artistic achievement that the opportunity for criticism of the adverse kind begins. Without pretending to speak with professional authority, it is safe to say that no coin ever issued from an American mint was better calculated to inspire humility. For, judged by ordinary standards, this addition to our silver tokens is an ugly thing—so ugly, fortunately, that one can laugh at it and thus mitigate the sadness it would otherwise produce. The superimposed portraits on one side will carry no suggestion of either Washington or Lafayette to the average observer, and as for the man and horse on the other side, they really must be a mysterious numismatic joke. Certainly nothing just like them has been stamped on gold or silver since Homeric times. When one remembers that some of these coins are to be sent abroad, and to Paris at that, the seriousness of the situation is apparent. The foreign connoisseurs are sure to express their minds very frankly on such a subject, and cruel words are hard to bear—when they happen to be quite true. American coins, as a rule, have ranged from endurable to good, and it is indeed unfortunate that this particular coin should not deserve a place in even the humbler of these two catagories.

—Humiliating as it is to admit again to this column a topic that was sternly banished from it only two days ago, still we are going to do it. Capt. C. H. DAVIS, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has made some remarks on century endings and beginnings, and his views are so delightfully accurate and vigorous that the mere breaking of a rash resolution is as nothing compared with the pleasure of presenting such high support for our own arguments. "There can be," says the Captain, with an impatience which we are proud to share, "there can be no question of 'opinion' as to the date of the commencement of the twentieth century any more than there can be a question of opinion on any other simple arithmetical fact. The twentieth century commences with the 1st day of January, 1901. An 'opinion' that it commences on the 1st day of January, 1900, if logically sustained, must rest upon the assumption that the enumeration of the years of the Christian era, unlike any other arithmetical series to which serial numbers are, have been, or can be assigned, commences with zero instead of one, and that 'the first year of the era' and the 'year one of the era' are not interchangeable terms, an assumption which is manifestly untenable; or else it must rest on the assumption that some one century since the commencement of the era has contained ninety-nine years, instead of 100 years—also untenable." There is the decision of an astronomer, of a man to whom the problems of chronological computation are thoroughly familiar, and he says that to this particular problem there is only one possible solution, and that a most simple and obvious one.

—We fail to see any material difference between the statement made by the Navy Department officials in regard to the withholding of Lieut. GILLMORE'S salary from his wife and the version of the episode which they declare to be untrue. They do, indeed, give a new explanation of how the trouble arose, and they apparently deny that the lady was required formally to protect the timid Government from paying the money twice over, but they admit that for three months the allotment was not forthcoming, and after all that was the only part of the story that counted for much. And even in the revised version there is one passage that would be the better for both defense and explanation. It seems that the arrangement made by Lieut. GILLMORE terminated in April. That he would have extended it if he had been able to do so was manifest, and an opinion on the legal possibility of taking his consent for granted was immediately asked of the Paymaster General. Not until July 19 did that official decide that the department regulations provided for such cases and that the allotment could be continued. Was deliberation so prolonged absolutely necessary? The question presented was not particularly complex, and the delay certainly hints at the unrolling of whole miles of red tape. We could easily have understood an immediate refusal to take the action requested, for there is obvious danger in making any assumptions whatever in regard to the disposition of an absent man's salary; but if the right to make the assumption really did exist, why should it take three months to discover it? All's well that ends well, however, and as Mrs. GILLMORE is not exploiting her grievance, it is not becoming in others to get excited over it. Still, three months are twelve weeks, and over, and, as everybody knows, department officials work long hours.

—Now, after everybody had become familiar with the new arrangement of street signs—and thoroughly reconciled to it, just as we knew they would be—our amiable Aldermen come along with some gratuitous advice on the subject and do their little best to stir the well-settled matter all up again! That's just like our Aldermen—indeed, it's just like Aldermen in general. But as the official in charge of the signs has firmly endured one storm of criticism, he can doubtless stand another one, and we refuse to get anxious about the permanency of his wise and courageous innovation. The signs are all right as they are, and the condemnation of them by the Aldermen ought to remove all lingering regrets for the abandoned system.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The notion which I imagine many Americans have that the Manhattan Office Building is a monstrous freak of art is one that can be easily shown to be erroneous. It bears numerous and evident marks of its legitimate and direct descent from the timbered street buildings of the mediaeval cities.

In Hildesheim and Goslar and other cities of Europe where the Middle Ages have lingered the traveler may yet study the top-heavy but very beautiful street houses which we class as timbered architecture. Such a house consists of a frame of heavy oaken timbers or joists, and the interstices of this frame are filled with brick or stone masonry. A wall so built combines the toughness or stoutness of a ship with the solidity of a stone wall. The laws of gravity have very little application to it. That is why they are so tall and top-heavy, as any one can see, with their upper stories each projecting beyond the one below, and their steeply pitched gables rising to a dizzy height. Top-heavy and regardless of the laws of gravity as they are, they have stood, some of them, from the beginning of the sixteenth century, and are to-day as strong apparently as when first built. I have seen such houses, built before the discovery of America, some of them with walls leaning and bulging, yet there is as little prospect of them tumbling down as there is that the Brooklyn Bridge will collapse. Such walls lean and bulge, but never crack or break.

Now the difference between, take for a well-known example the Butchers' Guildhaus in Hildesheim, which was recently destroyed by fire, and, say, the Syndicate Building, on Park Row, only arises from the difference between an oaken beam and a steel girder. Build the framework of the house of iron beams instead of oak beams and apply the masonry so as not only to fill the interstices between the beams but also to cover the whole framework from view, and you have the Manhattan Office Building. The difference in size between the old building and the new is the difference in strength between a wooden beam and a steel beam.

Besides using a different and stronger material, which makes their buildings larger than the European buildings, the Americans have a way of burying and hiding the frame structure in the masonry, and this causes a tremendous difference in artistic effect.

The frame of the Butchers' Guildhaus had all its outer surface exposed; the masonry only filled the interstices to the edge of the beams. Thus exposed, the frame of course became the subject of decoration and was beautifully carved and painted, and fancifully bracketed and put together with as much regard for the laws of art as of mechanics.

Now substitute, for the sake of its greater range of power, the steel for the wooden frame, as in Manhattan. It is no longer possible to expose it, on account of the corroding effect of the weather; and, buried in the wall, the one and only requirement of a frame is to be strong. The decoration must now be wholly upon the masonry, and it cannot be said that the Manhattan Office Buildings are neglected in this respect. Thus it is that while all the decoration of the Guildhaus is on the frame and none on the masonry, the reverse is the case on the Syndicate Building, where all the frame is vanished.

These differences in artistic effect are exceedingly great—great enough to render the American buildings strikingly peculiar and original, yet not great enough to conceal their relationship to the timbered structures of the Old World. It cannot be said that while the Guildhaus bears visible evidence of its timbered structure, the Syndicate Building conceals it and assumes to be a solid masonry building. The very loftiness and proportions of both buildings betray the frame within. It is plain to the eye that without such a frame the walls of both structures would crumble under their own weight. Buildings that soar or topple with impunity have sinews in their walls.

One other point I would like to bring out is that timbered or framed architecture has always been the peculiar and almost exclusive property of commerce and the commercial and lower classes. The oldest examples of it were and are for the most part to be found in the Hansa towns of Northern Europe. It is the architecture of the storage warehouse, the shops, and the office buildings of all times, and in the olden time before caste was abolished it was the house architecture of the merchant, the peasant, the city's multitudes. After its manner were fashioned the handsome structures of the "Reichenstrasse," or Fifth Avenue, of commercial towns, the rural cottage, the porter's lodge, the tenements of the poor cities.

The towns of Northern Europe in Elizabeth's time consisted almost entirely of buildings in this style. Castles, palaces, and cathedrals alone were of another type.

And so in taking possession of the lower end of Manhattan, this style of building has gotten exactly into the place where it properly belongs, and in developing there a form strikingly new and original has done something entirely dignified and interesting to Americans.

HOWARD M. CANNON.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S CHARITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article appearing in THE TIMES of Jan. 6, "Helen Gould to the Rescue," reminds me how many times Miss Gould has come and is coming to the rescue. From the time Miss Gould gave $100,000 to the Government at the beginning of the Spanish-American war her name has been before the public in deeds and actions that are so noble and bright that the American people recognize her as one of our noblest women. When the sick and wounded arrived at Montauk Point, and Miss Gould saw so many things they needed and how long it would be before the Commissary could supply them, she gave to Mrs. Helen Walworth, "who was in charge of the nurses," permission to draw at sight for $25,000 to supply their immediate wants. Under the circumstances it was one of the most noble acts a woman could do.

But there it did not end. From pure and generous charity she has continued to show good, sound sense and a tender heart in her recorded benefactions. On another occasion one of the hospital ships was being fitted up at or near Twenty-fourth Street, East River, and which Miss Gould was deeply interested in and had furnished much of the paraphernalia, and on leaving asked if there was anything more she could do. She was informed a few things more were needed, and she took $300 from her purse, remarking if more was wanted to call on her.

The soldiers at Governors Island and Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton were agreeably reminded two or three times a week of Miss Gould's charitable work by the good things they received. The hospital fitted up in East Fifteenth Street, of which Miss Gould was the leading spirit, helped many of the soldiers that were convalescing, as well as the one at Tarrytown.

Another instance, the Windsor Hotel fire, where Miss Gould opened and turned her own house into a hospital, showed the spirit of her goodness, and how her great, big heart as well as her purse has been opened in relieving the distressed and burying the dead, which she has done on several occasions.

In am one of those that firmly believe every person born into this world has a mission to perform, and as I believe it was Mr. Jay Gould's mission to acquire a fortune, so I believe it is Miss Gould's mission to devote time and money aiding and caring for many of the suffering. How well she has performed that duty thousands will join me in testifying. It may well be engraved on her headstone, "Miss Helen Miller Gould, the Daughter of the American Republic."

New York, Jan. 7, 1900. A. R. R.

THAT TWENTIETH CENTURY AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is amusing in the midst of all the dogmatic infallibility of THE TIMES concerning the mathematical inaccuracy of calling 99 years 100, in the midst of all its epithets "derisory or comminatory," which it will not withdraw, to see no flicker of historical intelligence penetrate so far as the editorial sanctum. We suppose that it must be mathematical facts, and not historical ones, upon which THE TIMES professes to be in a place of certainty from which it can look with scorn on lesser intelligences.

A good many of us have duly celebrated the incoming of a twentieth century, in spite of the derision which will not be withdrawn, and have done so not because of mathematical accuracy, for that is impossible, but because we have been creditably informed by the usual sources of such historical information, which even THE TIMES probably has access to, though it may not use them, that there has always been an inaccuracy of three or four years in our calendar. We are now, as a matter of fact, in the twentieth century, and have been for several years. In other words, Christ was born in the year 4 or 5 B. C. The twentieth century after Christ came in, therefore, some time ago. No one can say exactly when. We do not profess to be historically accurate. High professions of such accuracy are historically amusing. It is fitting enough to celebrate a twentieth century at some time, but it is practically impossible to celebrate it at the right time. Nineteen hundred seems a very fitting time in the absence of any possible accuracy, for with the coming of 1900 attention is manifestly drawn to the fact. Nothing could illustrate that point better than this discussion has done. Seeing as we are all mistaken, it is sensible for sentiment to accompany the change of figures. Anyhow, the nineteen hundred and one-ers are in too much of a glass house to throw stones at those who celebrate in 1900.

So there is no historical accuracy, no mathematical accuracy; there is only custom about it; that is all there can ever be for the most infallible of us, seeing as we are all hopelessly wrong. Archbishop Trench used to say that we are "none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us"; the dictum is still true, and might be worded, "not even the most positive of us," and be equally reliable.

ROBERT E. CARTER.

The Manse, Washington, Conn., Jan. 10, 1900.

More Post Office Clerks Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen an article in your edition of Monday last to the effect that the Merchants' Association and also the Board of Trade and Transportation have taken active steps to procure a new Post Office.

The New York office is the clearing house for all the domestic mails and all the foreign mails, and, as such, is the most important office, and it should therefore possess working room sufficiently large to handle all the mails in a proper manner. But, while all will acknowledge that a new building is an absolute necessity, the fact should not be lost sight of that the inefficient service in New York is mainly due to the small clerical force. This office yields a larger and larger revenue to the Government every year; still its working force is not increased. You cannot mention a single enterprise which involves a greater responsibility, and which involves so many millions and millions of dollars, and yet the real working force amounts to but 1,400 men—I dare say "a mere drop in the bucket."

So, while the commercial bodies of our city should be thanked for taking these active steps for the procurement of a new Post Office building, their work will be only half done if they do not secure an increase in the clerical force.

The United States needs a large navy, but what would be the use of great battleships with all modern equipments if they did not have enough men? And just so with the Post Office Department. It may possess elegant buildings, with all improvements, but it would be of no avail if there were not a force sufficiently large to make use of these improvements.

HENRY TIEFEL.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

Meyerbeer's Coronation March.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's review of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete," given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, your erudite critic "slates" nearly every person and everything concerned in that representation, and caps the climax of condemnation by calling the coronation march "antique."

Of course Meyerbeer did not furnish an up-to-date cakewalk, and it may be possible that your critic has knowledge of an opera march musically superior, or more original, but that is somewhat doubtful.

On the dramatic stage "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" might be classed as "antiques," yet people of culture appreciate their superlative beauties, without sneering at their age.

That there were some faulty vocal features, as there are in all grand opera representations, is not denied, but that the originality and musical grandeur of Meyerbeer's coronation march are yet to be surpassed will be conceded by all competent musical critics.

A. L. PARKER.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

The Baker Family Provided For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public will be interested in knowing that the appeal for contributions to procure a home for the Baker family of South Carolina has brought the desired amount and that further solicitation is unnecessary. The contributions aggregate $1,492.55, which has been expended as follows:

House	$1,250.00
Plumbing	95.00
Taxes and insurance	23.78
Clothing	21.25
Furniture	69.10
Provisions, groceries, &c.	33.42
Total	$1,492.55

Mrs. Baker and her children are comfortably established and are working for their own support. They desire to express their gratitude to the public for the kindness shown them.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Treasurer.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1900.

Etymology of "Aprosopoleptic."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of the significance of the meaning of the word "aprosopoleptic," as applied to the bullet that The London News hoped might not close the picturesque career of Winston Churchill, was a "fancy." Aprosopia does, indeed, mean the absence of the greater part of the face and relates to monstrosities, but the word quoted from The London News is probably of more or less original coinage, composed of alpha, or "a," privative, and "prosopolepsy": the first letter meaning "without," the rest of the word "regard for a person," or prejudice against him, on account of his personal appearance.

GEORGE L. PORTER, M. D.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 10, 1900.

A "Hudson World's Fair."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Hudson discovered Manhattan Island in 1609. The three hundredth anniversary of that remarkable event is approaching. Let us have a Hudson World's Fair on Manhattan Island to celebrate it!

WILLIAM V. WEBER.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

Pennsylvania Road Pensions.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

To correct a misapprehension concerning the pensions to be paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to its employes retired under its new pension system The Ledger is requested to state that payments will be "for each year of service 1 percentum of the average regular monthly pay for the ten years preceding retirement." The pensioners are to consist of two classes. First, all officers and employes who shall have attained the age of seventy years; second, all officers and employes sixty-five to sixty-nine years of age, inclusive, who shall have been thirty or more years in the service, and shall, in the opinion of the Board of Officers, have become physically disqualified.

NUGGETS.

Social Arrears.

"You haven't been to see me since I came back."

"No; I'm not supposed to know you have been away until you come and tell me goodbye."—Chicago Record.

Her Cry of Despair.

The sky was dun and lowering.
"It threatens rain!" said the man.
"Nonsense!" said the woman.
For the woman's wet weather skirt was exceedingly becoming to her.—Detroit Journal.

Wise Forethought.

Hixon—You are the only man I ever heard of who started out to build a house for $4,000 and actually succeeded in finishing it within the limit. How did you manage it?

Dixon—Oh, that was an easy matter. I had my architect draw up plans for a $2,000 house. See?—Chicago News.

Their Single Thought.

They were two souls with but a single thought:
She rouged her checks, supposing no one knew;
He dyed his whiskers, thinking she knew not;
In secret both said: "What a fool are you! you!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Point Not Well Taken.

"It seems to me," said the magazine editor, condescending to point out some of the flaws in the literary style of the contributor, "you use a hearthstone for speech when you speak of a 'brave old hearthstone.' How can a hearthstone be brave?"

"Well, Sir," said the contributor, "the one I am writing about has been under fire for nearly forty years without flinching."—Chicago Tribune.

NOVA ATALANTA VINDEX.

Edward F. Burns, '80, at Boston College Banquet.

I am not a living picture
Of a classical athlete,
I have never made a touch-down nor a goal.
My sporting blood, believe me,
Wouldn't burn at fever heat,
If I chanced to put a golf ball in a hole.

Yet, whene'er I read the story
Of that foot race long ago,
Which Hippomenes from Atalanta won,
And realize the lady
Didn't get a decent show,
I feel like making trouble with a gun.

Atalanta, being swifter,
Could have left the man, with ease,
A parasang or two behind her back,
But when she'd try to distance
The sly Hippomenes
He would drop a golden apple on the track.

As the maiden, thus deluded
By a most unmanly trap,
Stooped and stopped to gather up the golden fruit,
Hippomenes sped forward,
Won the race by half a lap,
Won the maiden and the gate receipts—the brute!

Such a very rank decision
All true sporting men deplore,
But old Time, best referee, may make it straight,
When teams of college maidens
Pay the Atalanta score
And, moreover, wipe some others off the slate.

How I'd like to see the settling
Of that very old account!
See fair Wellesley make the Crimson heroes pale,
See Smith get square with Princeton
For a very large amount,
And see Vassar maidens soundly wallop Yale!

But, suppose those dear young ladies
Played a Boston College team,
Then what feelings do you think I'd entertain?
Wouldn't rude, poetic justice
Then become a fleeting dream?
Is there any living man could stand the strain?

Wouldn't flesh and blood be rebel,
Wouldn't justice be a myth,
If you saw our half back battered by a girl?
Who, then, could keep from yelling,
"You have lost your side combs, Smith!"
Or, "Say, Wellesley, say, your hair is out of curl!"

Yes, 'twill be the same old story
Of the Grecian maiden's fate;
And again will Atalanta have to yield.
If she doesn't lose by trying
To keep her hat on straight,
Why, then, drop a box of candy on the field.

FUNERAL OF DR. M'GLYNN

St. Stephen's Far Too Small to Hold the Great Throng.

ARCHBISHOP AT THE SERVICE

Those Without the Church Plead to Enter—Struggling for Flowers at the Grave.

The voices of an Archbishop, a Bishop, a Vicar General, and over 200 priests raised in chanting; an audience, hushed, awed, immense; the glitter of twelve score tapers, and, finally, the harmony of organ and choir blended, characterized the obsequies held over the body of Father Edward McGlynn yesterday morning in the Church of St. Stephen, of which for so long he was the rector.

Although the service was not to begin before 9:30, and admission was only by ticket, the ticket holders began to form in line as early as 7 o'clock, and by 8 they formed a solid phalanx that stretched along the north sidewalk of Twenty-eighth Street as far as Third Avenue. At 9:15 the doors were opened and the throng hurried in and very soon the building was packed to its utmost capacity. Pews for the delegation of sixty letter carriers in uniform had been reserved under the east gallery. Places also were found for the representatives of various labor organizations and religious bodies.

The appearance of the church, as far as funeral decorations were concerned, differed little from that it presented on the previous night. The black cloth on the high altar had been changed for one of purple. The only floral tributes visible were a large cross composed of lilies and white roses, surmounted by a dove, and bearing an inscription in Gaelic, a large heart-shaped emblem, also bearing an inscription in Gaelic, and a small wreath.

THE ARCHBISHOP APPEARS.

Suddenly a faint burst of melody swelled from the organ, and the murmur of the people ceased. At the same time there emerged from the vestry a long procession of priests. Conspicuous in the white surpliced band were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, and Vicar General Mooney and a number of cowled friars. More than one hundred priests found seats within the chancel rail; the remainder were accommodated with seats around the chancel steps. They came from all over the diocese of New York and from other dioceses as well.

Among the orders represented were the Jesuits, Paulists, Franciscans, Carmelites, Capuchins, Redemptorists, Augustinians, and Dominicans.

Among the priests present were Monsignor Laughlin, Chancellor of the Diocese of Philadelphia; the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father Ducey, the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy of St. Francis Xavier's, the Rev. J. H. McGean of St. Peter's, the Rev. John E. Edwards of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Gabriel A. Healy of St. Bernard's, the Rev. J. J. Kean of St. James's, the Rev. Malick A. Cunnion of St. Raphael's, the Rev. Dr. Dyer, head of the Dunwoodie Catholic Seminary; the Rev. D. McNulty, Paterson, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeney, Peekskill; the Rev. F. X. McSweeney, President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg; the Rev. Daniel O'Connell and J. H. Dooley, Father McGlynn's assistants at Newburg; the Very Rev. Dean Dougherty of Kingston, the Rev. C. J. O'Keefe, Chaplain at West Point; the Rev. John P. Chidwick, Father Southwell of the Paulists, Father Rupert, Superior of the Franciscan Friars; Father Southwell of the Carmelites, Fathers Caton, Hartigan, Fay, and Hoey.

IN THE CONGREGATION.

In the congregation were the widow of Henry George, with her son, Richard F., and daughter, Annie; W. D. McCracken, President of the Single Tax League, and Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the Tax Reform Association.

The chanters were the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration and the Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor of St. Stephen's.

The lessons were read by Bishop Farley, the Rev. Michael J. Henry, rector of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and the Rev. Dr. James T. Curran of Peekskill.

Then low mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Charles McCready, the quartet and chorus rendering the following selections:

"Ave Verum".....Gounod
"Alma Redemptoris".....Weber
"O Salutaris".....Wells

MGR. MOONEY'S EULOGY.

The Right Rev. Mgr. J. F. Mooney delivered the oration. He said in part:

"Brethren, it is no new thing for you to be told that the priest is a being set apart from others by the Divine call for high and holy purposes. True it is that while his earthly pilgrimage lasts he will never know how far short he has fallen of a true realization of the Divine ideal, but apart from that consideration the supernatural stamp that has been thus imposed by the Divine hand on his soul lifts him up before the eyes of Catholic faith, gives him his power over Catholic hearts, and his unshared place in Catholic life.

"When, therefore, one who has been so prominent and so forceful a factor in the concerns of Catholic life, one of that chosen priesthood, has gone out from among us, is it any wonder that Catholic hearts should be touched and the wellsprings of Catholic sympathy burst forth? This is why you crowd to-day in this magnificent temple in which there is so much to remind you of him who is gone, why you kneel around his bier to whisper the deep, fervent, touching prayer Holy Mother Church herself puts upon your lips and with which she has already speeded him. Father Edward McGlynn, on to his heavenly home. 'Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him.'"

THE ABSOLUTION SERVICE.

At the conclusion of the oration the organ played Chopin's "Funeral March," while lighted tapers were passed around to the priests in and about the chancel. Archbishop Corrigan then performed the absolution service at the bier, the choir meanwhile singing "Libera Me Domine."

A striking scene followed. As the priestly procession was returning to the vestry the choir began to sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The hymn was taken up by the people, and a thrill seemed to pass over the vast assembly. One priest broke down, and covering his face, wept aloud. The eyes of other priests were streaming with tears, and sobbing was heard all over the church.

The way being clear, the letter carriers filed past the bier and out of the church. Then the coffin was borne to the hearse.

The pall bearers were selected from the Holy Name and Knights of Columbus Societies. They were Arthur A. McLean, John Flannagan, Benjamin McDonald, Sylvester Malone, Patrick Hart, James J. Dougherty, John Fogarty, Patrick McGuire, Cornelius Mulligan, Hugh Clark, John Garner, and Peter McGuire.

THE WAITING CROWD.

During the entire services and up to the time the coffin was placed in the hearse a crowd that must have numbered fully 1,500 stood in front of the edifice. Many more came and tried to obtain entrance to the church, though informed that it was full. They were met by an adamant wall of police. Of these guardians there were 275, under command of Capt. Delaney of the Twenty-first Precinct.

From about 9 until 1 the faithful guard of 1,500 held its position undismayed by the keen wind, only tarrying for the opportunity of seeing the coffin placed in the hearse and the procession go by. Then when finally it did appear, the people spread themselves along Third Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street and the ferry to Long Island City, gathering the accretions in every block of the chance passers-by until their number swelled to more than thrice 1,500.

As on all like occasions, women, young and old, predominated. They were in large part orderly and quiet, waiting patiently, but there were many who openly defied the police when told to "move on."

Powers of persuasion to get in the church prevailed in at least two cases. One woman—a Mrs. McCaffery, with white hair and plainly clad, approached the police near the big steps. She had no ticket and was requested to step back.

"Please," she pleaded, "I want to see the old father once more."

The policemen were kindly obdurate. Then, catching a glimpse of the legend "Captain" on Delaney's cap and the double row of gilt buttons, the woman approached him and went down on her knees on the cobblestones.

"Oh, Captain," she said, "won't you let me in? I knew Father McGlynn for years. I am one of his oldest parishioners. Please let me see him before he goes away forever."

CAPT. DELANEY'S GOOD DEED.

It was an appeal that Capt. Delaney could not withstand.

"I'll take you in myself," said he. And, reaching down, he took the woman by the hand and, gently raising her up, walked with her up the steps and into the church.

Soon afterward another woman came up to the Captain, accompanied by a detective. The detective whispered a few words and the woman passed in. She is the wife of a policeman for whom Father McGlynn performed the marriage ceremony many years ago.

The funeral procession left the church a few minutes after 1 o'clock. After a carriage containing flowers and two carriages with the officiating priests came a platoon of police. These were followed by about 100 representatives of the Holy Name Society, the Anti-Poverty Society, labor organizations, and fully 150 men on foot, 15 carriages containing priests, friends, and relatives of Father McGlynn; the letter carriers, and after these nearly 50 other carriages.

At Calvary Cemetery a large awning had been reared over the spot where the dead priest was to be buried beside his brother, George W. McGlynn, who died fifteen years ago. Father Colton directed the absolution at the grave. He was assisted by Dr. Burtsell, Fathers McCready, McLaughlin, and O'Connor, and many other of the senior fathers.

SCENE AT THE GRAVE.

Then followed a remarkable scene. The grave was surrounded by a crowd of women numbering fully 200, who pressed up to the low iron railing surrounding it. Many were well dressed; others were scantily clad and shivered from the cutting wind. Rain was then falling, but no one seemed to heed it. Their eyes were riveted upon the then fast-filling grave, and not a few were in tears. Some were hysterical. No sooner had the priests left the grave than a clamoring for the flowers began. Two men within the inclosure began to strip the pieces, in response to the entreaties and the eager hands stretched forth. Soon the women began to push and became more importunate.

"Only one little flower to remember the good man by?" pleaded one little woman. A rose from a wreath was thrown to her, but this was not enough. She wanted more, and in the shower that followed as the two men tore, piece by piece, from the wreaths and crosses she gained a handful.

A young woman clad in a costly fur jacket climbed upon a gravestone and, reaching far over to the head of the grave, plucked a string of smilax.

"Just a leaf to press in a book, please?" came from a little old woman with tear-bedimmed eyes and a torn shawl. She got her leaf and a train of smilax with it, and departed satisfied.

Numbers of the women went away with variegated collections, and not until every flower and every bit of green had disappeared did the clamoring cease. Even then some hung around the grave, loath to depart.

ON FATHER McGLYNN'S LIFE.

Henry George's Son Says He Sacrificed His Comfort—Mr. Crosby on the Pope's Attitude.

A well-attended meeting in memory of Dr. Edward McGlynn, under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, was held last night in Cooper Union.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, the first speaker, said Dr. McGlynn had a great and tender heart. No man had ever been more welcome to Cooper Union's platform, the forum of the people. He was recognized by men of every creed and religion as a father who could see the coming of the day that will end poverty and misery.

Richard S. George and Henry George spoke. The latter said the Catholic Church lost one of her grandest priests when Dr. McGlynn passed away. He had labored for the rights of the people. He had literally followed Christ's injunction to give his coat to his needy brother. His carpet in his study was patched and worn. Rather than spend money for a new one he contented himself with a bed so small and cramped that he could not sleep in it with anything like comfort.

He had suffered excommunication for the truth and had died never swerving from the principles for which he made such magnificent sacrifices. In the brighter ages that are to come, Mr. George said, the dead priest's merits will be better appreciated because men will be large enough in their souls to realize all his grandeur.

The Rev. Father Ducey was the next speaker. He said he came not to eulogize Dr. McGlynn. Dr. McGlynn had been a true priest. He sought to get nearer the heart of man. He suggested that for a year to come on the day of the month that Dr. McGlynn died a sacrificial mass be offered for the repose of his soul.

Tom L. Johnson spoke and then John S. Crosby. Mr. Crosby said the cause for which Dr. McGlynn had braved criticism and the protests of his Church is to-day a political cause, just as it was when Christ spoke in its favor. There were those who criticised the Catholic Church for its opposition to Dr. McGlynn's teachings, but he wanted to ask what rich Protestant Church would permit Dr. McGlynn to make such utterances?

Mr. Crosby said that he did not lay blame upon any one for the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn. The Pope, in his grand old age, had, he believed, been converted to the views held by the man whose memory they had assembled to honor. He had not before understood the philosophy of the movement, as a predecessor of his had failed to understand astronomy.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

In 1899 123,487 More Tons of Freight Shipped than in 1898.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Figures compiled at the Chamber of Commerce show that the Port of Boston is gaining fast in its foreign trade.

In spite of the absence of many of the largest freight carriers, 1899 broke the record, 123,487 tons more of export freight having been delivered by the railroads to the ships last year than in 1898. The total for last year was 1,877,776 tons, against 1,754,289 tons for the year previous. This was in the face of the loss of many tens of thousands of tons in October, November, and December. The receipts of flour showed a slight falling off, but there was a big increase in grain. Last year 1,018,068 barrels and 1,862,161 sacks were received, against the 1898 totals of 1,052,820 barrels and 2,147,750 sacks.

The coming year will, it is expected, be the best yet. The new docks are approaching completion. That between the Hoosac Tunnel docks and the navy yard, which is to be used jointly by the Fitchburg Railroad and the Navy Department, will be completed by June, in time to accommodate the new monsters of the Dominion Line. It will be 690 feet long, 100 feet across, and will give 33 feet of water at mean low tide.

For a Home for Mrs. Anthony.

At a meeting of the "Bill" Anthony Memorial Building Fund held last night at 68 East Forty-ninth Street plans were perfected for holding a musical and dramatic entertainment Jan. 25 at Chickering Hall for the benefit of the fund. A number of well-known professionals have volunteered their services. Tickets can be had at 68 East Forty-ninth Street. The purpose of the fund is the erection of a comfortable home for Anthony's widow and child on a lot at Oakwood, Staten Island, given by Mrs. M. S. Roome.

Gunner's Mate Dies Suddenly.

Thomas Brown, fifty-two years old, died suddenly last evening at 406 Water Street. The cause of death is supposed to be heart disease. Brown was gunner's mate on the United States warship Massachusetts and came to this city yesterday to visit friends at the house where he died.

The Oberammergau Passion Play.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—A new setting will be provided for the production of the Passion Play next April at Oberammergau, and a number of the older actors will retire.

Want to Keep Out Our Automobiles.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Considerable fear is expressed in the German press that American automobiles will invade Germany, and a higher duty is demanded.

Malietoa Protests Against Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Times prints this morning the text of a protest by Malietoa Tanu to the tripartite powers against the Samoan treaties.

PANAMA CANAL COMPLETION.

London Times Says Britain Would Not Be Jealous of America.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the possibility of the United States building the Panama Canal, says:

"Since the Venezuela boundary dispute has been settled and Anglo-American friendship has been sealed, the Panama scheme is more likely to be carried out than the plan for a Nicaragua Canal. England would certainly not be jealous of America, should the latter complete the Panama Canal, being confident that the United States would treat British shipping in a liberal spirit."

FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Officials of French Foreign Office Expect It to be Ratified.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—It is stated at the Foreign Office here that, so far as is known, there is absolutely no truth in the dispatches from Washington, published in London, to the effect that strong opposition in the United States Senate and in the French Chamber of Deputies will be made against the ratification of the commercial treaty between France and the United States.

It is probable, the Foreign Office officials say, that they would have heard of it had such been the case, yet nothing whatever had been received from the French Embassy at Washington casting doubts on the ratification, and they utterly discredited the cabled reports, pointing out that, so far as the Chamber of Deputies is concerned, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the ratification is in jeopardy.

The Foreign Office officials are confident that there will be no hitch on either side, and that the treaty will shortly be an accomplished fact.

WANTS FRENCH PARTY TRUCE.

Deschanel Urges It Be Continued in the Chamber Indefinitely.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Chamber of Deputies reassembled to-day. M. Deschanel, on his re-election to the Presidency of the House, made a speech strenuously urging that the truce in party warfare which was to prevail during the coming year of the exposition should be continued indefinitely. His remarks were warmly applauded.

M. Collard, Socialist, moved a vote of 300,000 francs to relieve the strikers of the Loire coal basin. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, asked for a postponement of the motion, pointing out that the lacemakers were still on strike, and that Parliament and the Government could not intervene. But, he added afterward, when there might be need for help, the Government would consider the matter.

The motion was then postponed, and the House adjourned.

KAISER'S SPEECH ON SOCIALISM.

German Newspapers Cannot Understand His Alleged Remarks.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Emperor William's remarks when receiving the rectors of the Technical Schools the other day—especially his statement that the phenomena of social democracy were transitory—are attracting much discussion in the press. Some of the Conservative organs refuse to believe that his Majesty was correctly reported. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"We cannot deny that the Emperor's words conflict with his former utterances, and we must admit that further legislative action against the Socialists is inexpedient, since it would result in a renewed defeat of the Government."

The Vossische Zeitung observes: "The Kaiser apparently does not see in Socialism a danger to the State and to society. Nevertheless we do not believe he is yet willing to give the Socialists complete freedom of action."

NEED FOR GERMAN NAVY.

Berlin Papers Comment Sympathetically on von Buelow's Speech.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Count von Bülow's speech at the launching of the Deutschland is commented upon to-day sympathetically by almost all the papers except the Socialist organs. The Berliner Post says:

"This warm-hearted appeal will find the liveliest response in all German hearts. It will help to remove the spirit of petty fault finding, and will unite the German people in a recognition of the necessity for the empire of a navy corresponding with its position otherwise as a great power."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Count von Bülow follows Bismarckian traditions in asserting that Germany will strive to preserve the world's peace through unvarying and peace-loving prudence."

The National Zeitung attributes additional importance to the Foreign Secretary's remarks in view of the fact that he was also expressing the Emperor's views.

PRUSSIAN MINISTRY ACCUSED.

It "Disciplined" Magistrates Who Voted Against the Canal Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—At to-day's session of the Prussian Diet Herr von Koeller interpellated the Government regarding the disciplinary measures enforced against members holding positions as Provincial Magistrates, who had voted against the Canal bill. He claimed for every member of the House, whatever his status outside, a Constitutional right to vote as he desired in the Chamber.

Prince Hohenlohe, replying, declared that the Government in disciplining the Landrathe had no intention of violating the Constitution, but held that officials who voted with the Opposition could not represent the Government as Magistrates.

The Imperial Chancellor also defended the disciplinary measures on the ground that these were taken in the interest of the service; and he repudiated the suggestion of unconstitutionality.

Dr. von Miquel, Minister of Finance, asserted that the Ministry accepted full responsibility for the measures taken.

Count von Kardoff said he hoped a vote of censure upon the Government would be proposed.

All parties joined in the attack upon the Ministry, the substance of the speeches being that the step was unwise and unconstitutional.

Herr Richter humorously congratulated the Conservatives upon having become constitutionalists, and the debate then closed.

Altogether the discussion was a severe moral defeat for the Ministry.

Prince Buys a Famous Vineyard.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Prince Albert of Prussia has bought the celebrated Wilhelm Vineyard, at Markobrunn, for $5,600 an acre.

Prince Friederich Wilhelm Nicolas Albert of Prussia has been Regent of the Grand Duchy of Brunswick since 1885. He is Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He married, in 1873, Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenbourg. The vineyard which he has purchased produces one of the most celebrated brands of Rhine wine.

Congo State Troops Rout Rebels.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The Soir to-day says a detachment of Congo Free State troops had two battles with the rebellious Batatolas in the neighborhood of Baraka early last October. The paper adds that ninety of the Batatolas were killed, but that the Congo Free State troops suffered no casualties. Among the killed were three Chiefs. The Congo troops were under the immediate command of Lieut. Hecq, though Baron Dhanis, the Belgian commander, directed the operations.

American Hurt in Italian Collision.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The Calais express train due here at 11:50 o'clock this morning collided last night at Corneto, Italy, with the through train from Rome. Mrs. Alexander Herininger, an American, who was on the train with her maid, was injured. She has arrived at the Grand Hotel here, and is progressing favorably. Her injuries are not serious.

Railway Accident in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The Northern express from St. Petersburg to Ostend was derailed this morning near the railroad station at this city. Several persons were injured.

Oceanic Sails for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—The White Star liner Oceanic sailed from this port at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day for New York with 1,331 sacks of mail on board.

Parliament to Meet Jan. 30.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Queen has proclaimed the meeting of Parliament for Jan. 30.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The gloomy skies and chill airs of yesterday morning, to which were added in the afternoon rain and sleet, prevented much social movement and life outdoors yesterday and had a deterrent effect upon general gayety. The day brought more of incident than its predecessors of the week, but still was not particularly lively. There were the usual number of "at homes"; receptions were given by Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., at 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman at 58 East Seventy-ninth Street; a luncheon given by Mrs. John Clarkson Jay for Miss Edith Clarkson Jay, a dinner at Mrs. George S. Scott's, another at Mr. John D. Rockefeller's, and two dances at evening, the second of the Cinderella cotillions at Dodworth's, and a dance given by Mrs. Adolph De Bary at Sherry's.

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To-day will bring "at homes" at the residences of Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins, 32 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Jules S. Bache, 8 East Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, 3 East Tenth Street; Mrs. Charles R. Coster's, 27 West Eleventh Street; Mrs. Peter Jay's and Miss Mary Rutherford Jay's, 29 Waverley Place; Mrs. Adolphus Smedberg's, 51 West Eleventh Street, and at Mrs. James A. A. Benedict's and the Misses Benedict, 325 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a dance at her residence for her niece, Miss Mary Crocker; Mrs. Church's class will hold its third meeting at Sherry's this evening, and the sixth meeting of Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class will also take place at Sherry's.

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Mr. Woodbury Kane is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., at Aiken, and among other New York and Philadelphia visitors there of late have been Mr. J. S. Tooker, who is visiting Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Boston, and the Messrs. Jay. The first run of the hounds under Mr. Thomas Hitchcock will be held on the morning of Jan. 17, when a hunt breakfast will precede the hunt and run. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Robbins have arrived at their cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia are expected soon. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget and other members of the Whitney family are shortly expected, and will occupy the Whitney cottage, which has been considerably enlarged since last year. The season at Thomasville, Ga., has opened earlier than usual. Among the Northerners at the hotels are Mrs. C. E. Newbold and Miss Newbold of Tuxedo, Mrs. J. O. Donner, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Dr. Frederick Humphreys and Mrs. Humphreys of Norristown, N. J., and Messrs. George H. Stone, S. S. Van Duzer, and O. H. Keep are in their cottages. At St. Augustine, among early arrivals from the North are G. Nostrand Smith, George E. Bacon, W. M. Corwin, and Charles M. Robb, Dr. B. M. Cammann, and Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Smith of New York are in Jacksonville, and among late arrivals at Lakeland are Frederick Baker, Robert C. Pruin, and Joseph Stickney. Mr. Joseph Jefferson is at Palm Beach, Fla., where are also Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Untermeyer and Mr. C. W. Bingham. The hotels at Miami have not yet opened, owing to the yellow fever at Key West, from which place a few cases were imported into Miami.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who spent the Christmas and New Year's holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore, have returned to their home in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri (Miss Shepard) have taken the River Cliff cottage, one of Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite cottages on his Biltmore estate, for the Winter, and Mrs. Fabbri's mother, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, still remains as a guest at Biltmore house. Mr. Vanderbilt continues to interest himself in developing his Biltmore estate, and a schoolhouse, hospital, and a score of cottages are soon to be built there.

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Philadelphia is going in for music even more than New York this Winter. Miss Balch, Miss Hutchinson, and Mrs. W. H. H. Robinson have organized a series of four concerts for the benefit of the permanent orchestra fund in the galleries of the Art Club on Broad Street. The first of these was held on Wednesday morning. Master Graboff played and Mme. Gadski sang. There was a representative audience present.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who were members of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's party on their recent visit to Hickory Hollow, Tenn., will sail for Europe on the Oceanic on her next trip from this port, Jan. 24. They will at once go to Paris, where they have leased a house for the Winter. Mrs. William A. Burden will sail on the same ship. Mrs. Potter Palmer will probably sail for France in March, to take up her duties where as a Commissioner of the Paris Exposition.

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The First Assembly ball in Philadelphia will be the social event of interest in the Quaker City to-night, and so close—thanks to the Van Rensselaers and Drexels—are the relations of fashionable society in both cities that it is as well an event of interest here. The Philadelphia Assemblies continue to be the most beautiful balls of the country. They are still given in the foyer of the old Academy of Music, and the débutantes and younger society women still sit on the large circular staircases leading up to the foyer from the entrance hall, which is used as the supper room, as their mothers and grandmothers did before them. Terrapin, canvas-back ducks, the most toothsome chicken croquettes known in the world, and champagne served in magnums continue to be the features of the supper, as they have for a century past.

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Mr. Pemberton-Jones of this city was made much of on a recent visit which he paid to New Orleans. He was present at the balls given by "Les Mysterieuses" and the "Twelfth Night Revelers," and was "taken out" in both, which, to those familiar with New Orleans society, means that he was especially honored. Mrs. Pemberton-Jones will attend the Carnival in New Orleans, with a number of New York guests. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hennen Morris have arrived at their plantation, The Retreat, near Hammond, La., for the Winter. The handsomest reception given this Winter in New Orleans was that at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Hyams in honor of Miss Florence Todd. Mr. "Rat" Irby recently gave a large musicale at his handsome bachelor apartments on Canal Street, New Orleans, at which several of the artists from the French opera troupe singing with such success this Winter in New Orleans appeared.

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Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., gave a large reception at her residence, 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Shrady was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and her daughters-in-law, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., and Mrs. Henry M. Shrady. There was a Kipling afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry Holt, 711 Madison Avenue, where Mr. Stahlschmidt recited and Mr. Francis Rogers, the baritone, sang. The former is not only a reciter, but a musical composer and a Kipling enthusiast. Mr. Rogers sang with much effect "Route Marchin'," "Back to the Army," and "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," and also an arrangement for the "Recessional."

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Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., will sail shortly for this country. He has left the Engadine, but Mrs. Iselin and her daughters will remain at St. Moritz for the Winter. Capt. Whitehouse, United States Army, is one of the new arrivals at the Kulm. Miss Alice Smith and Miss Gladys Whiting of this city are at the Palace. Miss Whiting has taken part in several of the golf contests.

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Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther has cards out for a musicale for next Friday afternoon at his residence, 1 East Forty-first Street. Mr. Gunther will go later, as is his custom, to Egypt. Mrs. Sanford Bissell has cards out for two large dinners next week. Mrs. Bissell will also have an opera party on Monday evening.

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Mrs. Adolphe De Bary gave last evening in Sherry's small ballroom a dance for her daughters, Miss Leonie and Miss Anita De Bary. The ballroom was decorated with palms, ferns, and roses, and there were bunches of roses on the supper tables. There was no cotillion, simply general dancing. Mrs. De Bary wore a gown of white panne velvet, embroidered and appliqued with green velvet and ornaments of diamonds. Miss De Bary's dress was of white point d'esprit over white silk, and Miss Anita De Bary was gowned in pale yellow crepe de chine over liberty satin of the same shade. There were about 135 guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Von Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. McLean Von Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. George Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. Parker W. Page, the Misses Dominick, Miss Beadleston, Miss Louise Robinson, Miss Plummer, Miss Josephine Williams, the Misses Stanton, Miss Louise Fiske, Miss Cox, Miss Clark, Miss Bowers, and the Messrs. Lawrence Atterbury, Plummer, John Tallmadge, Beadleston, Sanford Barnes, Dominick, Joseph Lee, George Cross, Hugh Toler, Augustus Shepard, Otto Toussaint, Gavin, Slade, Thomas H. Pierson, W. A. Learned, Louis Keller, Scheffer, Howland, and Harry Batcheller.

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The second Cinderella cotillion was danced last evening at Dodworth's. The patronesses of this series of dances are Mesdames Horace Ely, Arthur L. Root, Charles Welsh, George Pryor Johnson, William A. Parke, and James Sherwood. The dance began at 9 o'clock, and there was informal dancing until 11, when supper was served. The cotillion began about 11:30, and ended about 1 o'clock. Among the dancers were Miss Grace Ballard, Miss Blanche Spadone, Miss Ethel Shrady, Miss Florence Strong, Miss Madeline Shrady, Miss Ethel C. Baker, Miss Thurber, Miss Westcott, Miss Truax, Miss Helen Irvine, and the Messrs. P. H. Chapman, S. Dillingham, W. E. Gary, Legg, W. D. Moore, Reginald Starr, H. E. Avery, H. A. L. Sand, R. Cromwell, Charles A. Skidmore, J. Renwick Dimond, and Philip K. Walcott.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. King, Jr., of this city have registered in the Tyrol. They will pass part of the Winter in the Engadine, at St. Moritz. The Baron and Baroness von Hugel, who are well known in New York society, will be at Davos for a greater part of the Winter.

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The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have determined to pass the Winter at Cairo, and to make that Egyptian capital the centre of a little English Court. Mrs. O'Hagan of Nice, who has lived in the former city for quite a number of seasons, has left the Riviera and taken a house at Cairo. Mme. Antonio de Navarro, however, is this Winter at San Rafael, where there are now a few English people. The Americans are slow in coming to the Riviera. Those who are abroad seem to be stopping in Paris, where it is a bit gayer than London, although the fashionable season in Paris does not begin until the Spring. Mrs. Kernochan, who went abroad some weeks ago, had not joined, up to late advices, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. Mrs. Cruger passed the holidays in Florence, where she is busy in literary work, and will not go to Russia for the present.

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Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by her niece, the Countess Festetics; Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Miss Daly, and Mrs. George Hubbell. Mr. Ellis of May Irwin's company played the piano, and there were recitations and songs by several clever artists. Mrs. Lounsbery is at home every Thursday in January.

A Liederkranz Ball.

The Bachelor Circle of the Liederkranz Club gave a large and beautiful ball at the clubhouse, Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, last evening. There were over 500 guests present. The ballroom was decorated with palms, ferns, and flowers, including roses in great profusion. An elaborate supper was served. The attendance comprised the best known members of German society in New York.

Lewis—Kernan.

UTICA, Jan. 11.—At noon to-day, at the residence of the bride's parents in this city, the marriage of Clifford Lewis, Jr., and Miss Isabel M. Kernan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas E. Kernan, took place. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, who came here from Baltimore for the purpose. Mrs. Lewis is not of the same religious faith as her husband, and therefore the ceremony took place at the bride's home.

The bride's gown was rose point lace over liberty satin. She wore a veil of Irish point lace that was worn by her grandmother on the occasion of her marriage in 1843. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister Margaret. The bridgegroom was attended by his brother, David Lewis, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lewis is a civil engineer, who is now Superintendent of Bridges on the Mohawk Division of the New York Central, and the entire Mohawk and Malone Railroad. He was formerly city surveyor of this city.

SUICIDE MADE HIS WEAPON.

Bernard Wolfart Used Scraps to Fashion a Pistol, Then Shot Himself —A Child's Grief.

Bernard Wolfart, a German, sixty-one years old, killed himself at his home, 345 Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Wolfart lived with his wife, a married daughter, and a three-year-old granddaughter. The man up to nine months ago had been employed as a machinist in a West Twenty-ninth Street shop. He lost his position and his employers, as he alleged, held back several weeks' wages, of which he was greatly in need. Since that time Wolfart had divided his efforts between looking for work and attempting to collect the money said to be due him from his old employers. He was unsuccessful in both attempts and seemed to grow more and more despondent.

Wolfort three weeks ago began to amuse himself by making a crude pistol. He bored a hole in an old casting, from which he formed the barrel. From a scrap of steel he hammered out a rude sort of trigger, and the butt he made of wood bound in brass. The pistol was about seven inches long. Two days ago the weapon was finished, and the old man seemed to take a great delight in it.

Returning home yesterday after an unfruitful hunt for work and a futile effort to get some of the money he had already earned, he went to his room and blew out his brains with his home-made revolver. The body was discovered by his little grandchild, who crept to the old man's room about 3 o'clock to call her grandfather "to play with her," as she had done daily since he lost his work.

When the old man's wife and daughter returned a few minutes later the child was sobbing bitterly. Her dress was smeared with blood, her hands and face were stained where in her caresses she had tried to arouse the dead man.

The police were notified.

STATEN ISLAND MAN MISSING.

Moses Van Name Believed to Have Wandered Away and Perished.

Moses Van Name, eighty-two years old, of Port Richmond, disappeared from the home of his daughter, Mrs. William A. Sloane, last Monday. A searching party headed by Mr. Sloane has been out almost constantly since Tuesday morning, but has not been able to find any trace of Mr. Van Name. It is feared that he wandered into the swamps in the lower part of the island and perished, or was drowned in the creek near his home.

When Mr. Van Name left home he said he was going for a short walk. He declined to wear an overcoat, and, as he was feeble, it is regarded as possible that he became benumbed beyond reach of help and eventually succumbed to exhaustion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander Williams.

Alexander Williams, Boston's famous pioneer bookseller and publisher, died at his home in that city yesterday. He was eighty-one years of age, and for many years his place of business was at the "Old Corner Bookstore" on School and Washington Streets.

Mr. Williams was born in Boston. In 1832 he was employed by Bliss & Wadsworth, in this city, but he soon after returned to Boston, and in 1841 was the active head of the firm of Redding & Co. Under his guidance the periodical and newspaper trade received its first systematic treatment. He made his store the centre of attraction for all who sought the latest English newspapers and the newest American periodicals, books, and newspapers. On the arrival of a steamer from England, the British flag was displayed at the doorway to indicate that the foreign newspapers were on the counter, and the signal was invariably followed by a rush. Mr. Williams subsequently bought out Fetridge & Co., Washington Street, and in 1869 he became the proprietor of the "Old Corner Bookstore." The place soon became a resort of leading authors and distinguished persons. Mr. Williams at one time supplied all the dealers in the Eastern States with English newspapers and periodicals. He retired from active business in 1883.

John Henry Lester.

John Henry Lester, an inventor and a pioneer manufacturer of sewing machines, died at his home, at 451 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday. Death was due to old age. Mr. Lester was born in Montville, Conn., in 1815, and came to Brooklyn in 1835. He made a fortune in building machinery.

He opened a machine shop in Richmond, Va., just before the civil war. He sold the property to the Confederate Government for an armory and obtained an assignment as a purchasing agent, which enabled him to get through the lines and to Washington, where he surrendered his documents to Gen. B. F. Butler, after an interview with President Lincoln.

The Government, however, was not satisfied of his loyalty, and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Cape Hatteras, but was pardoned after serving twenty months. He brought suit against Gen. Butler and the Government, but after pending for twenty years it was dismissed. Mr. Lester leaves a son and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. KINNEY, at one time a well-known coal dealer at Rome, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, in Buffalo, aged sixty-five years.

JOHN DALE, a retired tailor, died Wednesday at his home at Ridgefield Park, N. J., from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Dale lost five sons in the civil war. A daughter survives him.

JOHN B. GOODRICH, for the past thirty years a prominent and well-known member of the bar of Boston, died at his home there yesterday of paralysis. He was sixty-four years of age.

HENRY C. HOWELL of the leather firm of T. P. Howell & Co. died yesterday at his home at Normandie Heights, N. J. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Mr. Howell was fifty-four years old. He leaves a widow and two children.

Mrs. DEMMIS DEWEY KELLOGG died yesterday at her home in Brooklyn from peritonitis. She was the widow of Charles W. Kellogg, late senior member

STATE TAX ON MORTGAGES

Legislative Committee to Recommend a Levy of Five Mills.

PROCEEDS WILL BE $10,000,000

Tax of 1 Per Cent. on Stocks of Banks and Trust Companies Included in the Plan.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The legislative committee to investigate the tax question will report to the Legislature that it recommends:

First—A State tax of 5 mills upon indebtedness secured by mortgage upon corporate and individual real property, which the committee believes would produce not less than $10,000,000.

Second—That if the proposed mortgage tax for State purposes is adopted, mortgages ought to be exempted altogether from local taxation, and that the tax should cover all mortgages on real estate situated within this State, whether made by corporations or persons, or whether owned by residents or non-residents, and without exemptions, except in the single case of mortgages made to the Commissioners of United States Deposit Fund. No owner of a mortgage debt ought to be allowed to deduct his indebtedness, because the rate is low, as compared with the rate which the owner of real estate must pay, and which the owner of other personalty is liable to pay.

Third—A tax of 1 per cent. upon the stock of National and State banks and trust companies, the value of the share to be ascertained by adding together the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of such institutions and deducting therefrom the assessed value of their real estate, which is to continue to be assessed locally.

Fourth—The 1 per cent. tax upon the institutions named will realize $3,000,000, and, taken together with the mortgage tax, will furnish to the State, together with its present revenue, about $23,000,000, which sum is adequate for the support of the State Government. The shareholders in State and National banks and trust companies should not be taxed for local purposes, nor should there be allowed any deduction from the value thereof because of the debts of the individual owner. The withdrawal of the State and National banks from local taxation will embarrass no locality.

THE COMMITTEE'S REASONS.

The committee believes its recommendations will be of benefit to the general community for these reasons:

First—There will be no necessity for the equalization of assessments between counties.

Second—the burden of taxation upon the owners of real estate will be reduced to the extent of about $10,000,000.

Third—The new taxes will be uniform throughout the classes and certain and unvarying in their application. Payment will be enforced, if need be, as in the case of the real estate tax, by divesting the owner of his title. No mortgages will escape. There will be no deduction of debts and no exemptions. Consequently, there will be no opportunity for tax dodging, and no occasion for the discontent which the tax-paying owners of personalty now so generally and so rightly feel, because others, as well or better able to pay, manage in one way or another to avoid their just share of the burden.

Fourth—The new taxes will be collected without any mischievous inquisitorial processes. Mortgages are now generally spread upon the public records, and the policy of other laws has already opened the affairs of banks and trust companies to the supervision of public officials.

Fifth—Counties, cities, towns, and other local subdivisions will raise no taxes, except for their own purposes exclusively, and, consequently, the entire responsibility will be centred upon the local officials.

The report will say that the committee could evolve no way of reaching personal property for more equitable taxation except by the listing system and that system they believe to be inquisitorial and repugnant to the American spirit.

OTHER PLANS CONSIDERED.

The committee first considered a proposition to withdraw from local taxation steam and surface railroads, telegraph, telephone, electric light and power companies, gas, water, and pipe line companies, and banks and trust companies, and to levy upon such corporations a definite fixed rate of taxation for State purposes.

Before determining the advisability of such a plan it became necessary to ascertain what proportion of the total tax of the State was paid by such corporations, and the committee with very great labor caused to be gathered the entire sums paid by the corporations named, in three of the counties of the State, to wit: Oswego, Cattaraugus, and Chenango. The result was startling in some respects.

It was found that in the County of Oswego during the year 1897 the sum of $627,753.82 was received by taxation for all purposes, and that of this amount the steam railroads alone paid 9.03 per cent. In the County of Cattaraugus in the year 1898 $484,358.22 was received by taxation for all purposes, and of this sum the steam railroads paid 11.89 per cent. In the County of Chenango in the year 1897 $317,887.69 was received by taxation for all purposes, and that of this sum the steam railroads paid 7.97 per cent. In some school districts in the counties named the steam railroads alone paid 50 per cent. of the taxes. The conditions in other parts of the State are similar to those in the counties named.

Annexed to the report of the committee there are tables of the figures referred to, given by towns, showing the taxes received for State, county, city, town, school, and highway purposes in the counties named. The committee believe that it is the first time the entire annual taxes paid in any county in the State have been collated, except in the City of New York, where there is but one tax. Upon the showing made it can be seen that the plan of withdrawing from the locality the corporations named for the purpose of State taxation had to be speedily abandoned.

Another proposition was to tax the entire stock of all corporations in the hands of companies and individuals. It was proposed also to tax the entire deposits and surplus of savings banks amounting to about $1,000,000,000, now exempt from taxation. Another proposition was to place a license tax upon various forms of business, according to the amount of business done each year, which would be in effect an income tax, but which the committee regarded as undesirable for the reasons above given for rejecting a listing system.

NEW YORK CITY'S PART.

Speaking of New York City's large part of the taxes of the State, the report will say:

"The large concentration of wealth in the County of New York and in other great urban counties has impelled the State Board of Equalization, from year to year, to reduce the assessed valuation of the rural counties, and increase that of the richer and more populous ones. This course has seemed just to the rural communities, but has been pursued with great reluctance by the others, and it is safe to say that there is scarcely a taxpayer in the City of New York who does not feel that as a result of this equalization he has most grossly suffered. This feature of our system has been most aptly described by one of the great economists of the State as productive 'of mutual suspicion of rural and urban communities,' and intolerable friction between counties."

Speaking of the proposition to tax mortgages, the report says: "It has been shown to our satisfaction that mortgage indebtedness, while legally taxable, is not actually productive of much revenue, because of the exemptions enjoyed by particular classes of mortgagees and the apparent inability of assessors to find this particular class of property, and for other reasons. The fact is that owners of mortgage debts, as a class, don't contribute to the public revenue. In the few cases in which property in mortgages goes upon the assessment roll the local rates operate with great and undue severity. Sometimes more than 50 per cent. of the income has to be turned over as a tax.

"These cases of extreme hardship are usually those where a trustee or executor is taxed for the property of widows and orphans held by them. A body of our citizens who are least able to support themselves depend upon their slight income for their subsistence. The property is usually brought to light in the Surrogate's Court and is easily placed on the roll. That these classes of persons should be assessed at the rate of 50 per cent. of their income, while the great masses of mortgages escape, is a glaring injustice, and one in which the appeal for relief at the hands of the Legislature, as shown by the correspondence of the committee, must not be denied or delayed.

"In fixing the rate to be paid on mortgage debts we have been controlled mainly by the amount of revenue which the State needs, but we have not been unmindful of the fact that if the rate is made too high the tax will operate as a burden to borrowers, or, in other words, it will be an additional real estate tax."

ANOTHER CORPORATION TAX.

Mr. Rodenbeck Introduces a Measure to Extend the Scope of the Franchise Tax Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Rodenbeck to-day introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to the taxation of corporations. The bill provides that in fixing the value of all wharves, piers, bridges, telegraph lines, wires, poles and appurtenances, supports and inclosures for electrical conductors and other appurtenances, surface, underground, or elevated railroads, railroad structures, substructures and superstructures, tracks and the iron thereon, branches, switches, and other fixtures, mains, pipes, and tanks, the Assessors may take into consideration any franchises, rights, authority, permission, and easement to construct, operate, or maintain the same, owned or controlled by any person, copartnership, association, or corporation, but this shall not apply to real property subject to a special franchise tax.

Mr. Rodenbeck introduced also a bill to amend the tax law providing that the franchises, rights, authority, or permission to construct, maintain, or operate any railroad, mains, pipes, tanks, conduits, or wires, except special franchises of corporations shall be assessed.

In speaking of his tax bills Mr. Rodenbeck said: "These bills seek to subject to taxation franchises not covered by the special franchise tax act of last year. At the time of the enactment of that law, no franchises were taxable for local purposes either as realty or personalty. The proposed bill covers the right to do business, and easements of light, air, and access, which, under the decisions of the court, are not taxable as personalty. They are not taxable as realty and are not even to be considered as affecting the value of real estate beyond the cost of reproducing the real estate.

"The proposed amendment to Section 12 of the tax law allows them to be taxed as part of the capital stock. This tax would be levied at the home office of the person, copartnership, association, or corporation coming within its scope. The proposed Section 15 does not tax them again, but merely allows the Assessors to take them into account with other tests and measures of value which men ordinarily adopt for business purposes, in fixing the value of the real estate.

"The bills apply to every tax district where the real estate of the person, copartnership, association, or corporation subject to the tax exists. The special tax franchise act affects chiefly cities. The proposed bills affect chiefly rural tax districts but apply also to municipalities.

"The tax law was not intended to exempt any property from taxation except such as was expressly exempted. The property covered by the proposed bills is not expressly exempted by the present tax. The taxation of the property covered by the proposed bills and its consideration in fixing the value of real estate is practicable through local Assessors."

FIGHT ON EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Opposition by Republicans and Democrats Will Probably Kill the Unification Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Organization Republicans who are familiar with the situation in the Legislature express the opinion tonight that any bill seeking to reorganize the school system of the State along lines suggested by the Unification Commission, which plan has met with the approval of Gov. Roosevelt, cannot be passed at the present session. Senator Horace White of Syracuse is drafting a bill, which will embody the views of the Governor and practically contain the recommendations of the Unification Commission, although it is said that the Senator may reject some of the suggestions made by the commission.

The principal opposition from such organization Republicans as have declared against the report of the Unification Commission is directed against the plan of giving the Governor the right to name a Chancellor of the State Board of Regents who would have supervisory control over the schools throughout the State. The prediction was made to-night that if an education measure is passed by the present Legislature it will differ radically from the plan suggested by the Unification Commission, which has also met with the disapproval of the Regents. It is understood here that the Democrats are preparing to fight the Governor's educational plan, and the enemies of the measure claim they will have enough votes to defeat it.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Radical Reforms Urged by J. Edward Swanstrom in a Letter to Gov. Roosevelt.

J. Edward Swanstrom, ex-President of the School Board of Brooklyn, and of the Board of Education of the City of New York, has sent a letter to Gov. Roosevelt setting forth the necessity of a radical reform of the public school organization and administration of the greater city, and recommending certain specific changes. Most of the bills brought forward for this purpose, he declares, "appear to be crude and unscientific, and show upon their face that their authors have only a limited conception of the school needs of the City of New York." Emergency legislation, he says, may be necessary to remedy the more crying evils, but a thorough reconstruction on a scientific basis is required for permanent relief.

Mr. Swanstrom suggests the appointment of a special educational commission to frame a new measure for the public school system. Such a commission could consider the various bills proposed, and invite plans and suggestions from teachers, School Superintendents, and other educational experts.

"In my judgment," says Mr. Swanstrom, "no measure for relief will be of permanent value which does not include some change in the method of making School Board appointments. Under the charter the duty of making these appointments devolves upon the Mayor. He makes them nominally. In point of fact, they are made by the political machines. There is no disguising this fact, and here we have the root of the whole difficulty. Members of School Boards should be representative professional and business men, accustomed to deal with large interests, capable of understanding and reflecting public sentiment, and subservient to no political machine."

Mr. Swanstrom suggests that the appointing power be lodged in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Judicial Departments, or in the Chancellor of the University, assuming that the latter is to be appointed under the unification system, which is to be presented to the Legislature. He also insists that the educational functions of the board should be separated from mere business and legislative functions, so that professional duties may be intrusted solely to professional men and women.

FOR A STATE REFERENDUM.

Bill Introduced in Assembly Provides Also for One Applicable to Municipalities.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Mr. Sanders introduced in the Assemly to-day an amendment to the Constitution providing for a public initiative and referendum. The bill provides that the legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and the Assembly, and, in addition thereto, shall be vested in the electors qualified to vote for Governor. Its principal provisions are as follows:

The right to propose amendments to this Constitution and measures for the government of the whole State shall (in addition to being exercised by members of the Legislature) be vested in any 5 per centum of the voters of the State qualified to vote for Governor; and the right to propose measures for the government of any municipal division of the State (such as county, city, town, township, borough, village, and so forth,) shall in like manner (in addition to being exercised by members of the legislative body or bodies thereof) be vested in any 5 per centum of the voters of any such municipal division qualified to vote for the chief executive or executives of such division.

The right to reject or to approve any measure for the government of the whole State, which shall have been passed by the Legislature, or proposed and submitted by either house thereof, or by the required number of voters under the provisions of this article, shall be vested in the voters qualified to vote for Governor. The right to reject or to approve any measure for the government of any municipal division passed by the Legislature, or by the legislative or other bodies of any such division, or proposed by the voters of such division, shall be vested in the voters of the municipal division affected thereby qualified to vote for chief executive or executives of such division.

The legal designation of the exercise of the right of proposal under the provisions of this article shall be "the initiative"; and the legal designation of the exercise of the right of rejection or approval thereunder shall be "the referendum."

Bills passed by the Legislature other than those declared to be urgent, and which shall become law with or without the approval of the Governor shall go into effect at 12 o'clock noon of the ninetieth day after the final adjournment of the Legislature passing the same, excluding the day of adjournment, or at such later date as may be expressly stated in the bill; but, if a demand for the referendum upon any such bill shall, prior to such hour, be filed with the Secretary of State, the same shall not take effect until approved by the voters.

POWER FOR SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

May Be Allowed to Determine Number of Pupils at Each School.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Maurice M. Minton of New York introduced a bill by which Inspectors of common schools shall be empowered to determine the number of pupils who shall be permitted to attend each school in the school district, and to direct the transfer of pupils from one school to another in the same school district.

Assemblyman Minton said: "My object in introducing this bill is to afford relief if possible in many of the school districts in large cities to schools which are overcrowded while others in the same district are less well attended. It is desirable that children should attend the schools nearest to their homes, and Inspectors do not now have the power to so regulate the attendance of pupils with this object in view. If the bill becomes a law children may be kept off the streets and mothers will be made happier. In large cities this is very desirable."

A NEW CIGARETTE BILL.

Dealers Made Responsible for Purity —Heavy License Fixed.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan to-day introduced a bill providing for the better protection of the public health in relation to the manufacture and sale of cigarettes. Dealers must obtain a tax certificate and must make oath that the cigarettes to be sold contain no injurious drugs or narcotics.

The special Deputy Excise Commissioner of Cities of the first class, or his subordinates, may issue certificates, the application for which must be signed by no less than five reputable citizens of the city, county, or town where the applicant resides. The fee is $50. No cigarettes shall be sold to persons under eighteen years of age. A penalty of $50 fine or sixty days' imprisonment is provided.

ANOTHER RECREATION PIER.

Bill Introduced for One at Foot of East Thirteenth Street.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Meister of New York has introduced a bill empowering the Board of Docks to set apart one pier in the Borough of Manhattan at the foot of East Thirteenth Street, New York City, to afford the inhabitants greater opportunity for healthful recreation than they now possess.

The board is authorized to construct or rebuild the pier set apart so as to provide a platform or upper story, and the approaches shall be constructed under the direction of a skilled architect, the intention being to permit the upper story of the pier to be set apart for private use without interference to business occupations, and the lower story open to use of boats and vessels.

BILL TO BENEFIT FIREMEN.

Tammany Will Support the Measure—Republican Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator George W. Plunkitt of New York to-day introduced a bill to give the Fire Commissioner of New York City the right to promote members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department who have saved life at the risk of their own, to the grade next highest to the one held by them, without competitive examination, as is required by the civil service laws. Fire Commissioner Scannell favors the bill, which will have the support of the members of the Tammany delegations in both houses. Senator Plunkitt attempted to get the bill passed to the third reading to-day, but he was unable to do so by reason of an objection raised by Senator John Ford, and the bill was referred to the Cities Committee.

Senator Plunkitt says that Commissioner Scannell wants the bill passed in order to reward the firemen who were mentioned for valor at the time of the Windsor Hotel fire last Spring. Some of the Republican leaders profess to see in the bill an attempt by Tammany to suspend the civil service regulations regarding competitive examinations for promotions, and to reward favorites. For this reason, it is expected that the measure will meet with Republican opposition. A similar bill was introduced last year by Senator Plunkitt, but it was never reported out of committee.

To Abolish Common Law Marriages.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Weekes to-day introduced a bill abolishing common-law marriages. The bill provides that no marriage shall be legal except where there is a written contract signed by both. The bill does not affect common-law marriages already contracted. The provision in the present law providing that "this article does not require any marriage to be solemnized in the manner herein specified" is stricken from the statute.

Building Association Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Marshall to-day introduced a bill taking building, savings and loan associations from the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department and placing them under a single-headed commission, the commission to be appointed by the Governor, to serve a term of six years, and receive an annual salary of $5,000.

Election Bill to be Passed at Once.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Mr. Henry of New York City to-day introduced a bill in the Assembly which is to legalize, ratify, and confirm nominations of candidates for Assembly to be voted for at a special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District, New York County, on Jan. 23, 1900. The Governor to-morrow morning will send in an emergency message, and the bill will be passed in both houses.

Revision of Surrogate's Code.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Binghamton to-day introduced the Surrogate's Code bill as drafted by the Statutory Revision Commission. This bill calls for a general revision of that part of the code governing Surrogate Courts, the most radical change being the abolition of the present dual system of probating wills.

Title Guarantee Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Ellsberg has introduced a bill providing that no title guarantee corporation shall have a smaller capital than $150,000 or a larger capital than $2,000,000. This increases the maximum capital which may be employed by $1,000,000.

Extension of Time for Railways.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—In the Assembly, today a bill was introduced by Mr. Sage, amending the railroad law and extending the time from eighteen to twenty-three years in which a railroad corporation, which was incorporated since 1888, shall begin the construction of its road.

To Aid Men-Servants.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Mr. Sanders has introduced a bill providing that male servants and employes as well as female shall be entitled to body executions for wages due.

Civil Service Commissioners' Pay.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Wilcox has introduced a bill increasing the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners from $2,000 to $3,000 each.

Brief Legislative Sessions.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Despite the number of bills already introduced in the Senate there was none on the calendar for debate this morning. Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem, presided in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. After the introduction of several bills the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the reading of bills introduced the Assembly adjourned at 11:30 A. M. until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning without transacting any business.

Other Assembly Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. HILL—Providing that the stenographer to the County Judge of Erie County shall receive a salary of $2,100, together with necessary expenses for stationery.

Mr. A. Z. HYMAN—Providing for the establishment of a public park in the City of Syracuse, in the Seventeenth Ward.

Mr. S. F. HYMAN—Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to provide that the county shall pay for the expense of printing the case and points of appeal of an accused person under trial who is unable to pay for the same.

Mr. HILL—Amending code so as to exclude the jury from the trial room upon motion for a non-suit, or the direction of a verdict during the trial of a cause.

Mr. KNIPP—To authorize the construction of a dike along the Chemung River and appropriating $10,000 therefor.

Mr. MASON—Appropriating $1,500 for repairs to the monument on the Oriskany battlefield and for the Steuben Monument.

Mr. T. P. SULLIVAN—That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for members of the police force in cities of the first class, and that they shall not be required to wear uniforms when not on actual duty.

Mr. McMILLAN—Appropriating $14,000 to complete the armory at Schenectady.

Mr. BEDELL—Permitting surface railroad companies in the Counties of Herkimer and Hamilton, located wholly outside the limits of an incorporated city or village, to operate by steam, with the approval of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. WILSON—Allowing Commissioners of Deeds in New York City to take acknowledgments of deeds and administer oaths without filing a certificate of appointment with the County Clerk.

Mr. RODENBECK—Providing that the granting of a certificate of competency by an examining board of any city shall entitle any person holding the same to registration and the right and privilege to engage in the business of employing or master plumber in all the cities of the State.

Mr. COHEN—Providing for the equipment of hacks, cabs, hansoms, automobiles, and all other public carriages or vehicles with cyclometers.

Mr. APGAR—Exempting the towns of Cortland from the provisions of the post-road law.

Mr. W. J. SULLIVAN—Authorizing electric light companies in cities having a contract with the city to acquire real estate.

The City Pays the State $283,159.41.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—State Treasurer Jaeckel to-day received from Controller Coler of New York City a check on the City Trust Company of New York City for $283,159.41. This check was for the money collected in New York City during the three months ended Dec. 31 under the taxable transfer act.

TO DISCUSS MISSIONS.

Plan and Scope of the Ecumenical Conference to be Held in April.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, presided at a meeting held in the assembly hall of the Presbyterian Building last evening for the purpose of setting forth the plan and scope of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions which will be held in this city April 21 to May 1 in the interest of the Protestant missionary societies and missions of the world. The coming conference is designed to be the direct successor of the similar conferences held in London in 1888 and in Mildmay in 1878.

About 2,000 delegates from the United States and Canada are expected to come to this conference, as well as 400 delegates from abroad, including missionaries from Japan, China, India, Korea, Turkey, Palestine, Africa, Brazil, Mexico, Siam, and Syria.

President Low said in part: "At this time of such abounding prosperity, surely there is nothing that Christian people can do that is more timely than to bear witness that only the things that are unseen are eternal. I trust the time is coming when all Christendom—the Eastern Church, our Roman Catholic brethren, and Protestants—may recognize the common purpose for which we all exist and mingle their many colored lights into one white light."

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Gracey of Rochester, President of the International Missionary Union, declared that the Protestants are too much immersed in their denominationalism. "Without sacrificing any of the ideals back of that denominationalism," he said, "we want to get an increased solidarity of the Christian world. The Peace Conference at The Hague was a sort of a convulsive wriggle, but the trend of all internationalism is toward the principles of Jesus Christ."

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown said that on Jan. 23, in company with ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Col. J. J. McCook and Morris K. Jesup, he will go to Washington to ask President McKinley to attend the conference, of which ex-President Benjamin Harrison will be the honorary President. Charles M. Jesup explained the financial needs of the conference.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington read a paper on "The Power of a World's Conference on Christian Missions to Beget Higher Ideals, Closer Fellowship, and Better Work."

President J. H. Barrows of Oberlin College said: "I am glad Admiral Dewey anchored Asia off our Western shores, and we are now the dominant nation in the Pacific and hence an Asiastic power. Men who have been opposed to foreign missions heretofore now say that the Gospel must follow the flag."

The committees in charge of the plans held a conference yesterday, which was attended by President Barrows, Dr. Gracey, Dr. G. W. Chamberlain of Brazil, Miss Patrick of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, Miss Gulick of the Girls' College at San Sebastian, Spain, and others.

CITY DELUGED IN RAIN.

Heaviest Downpour of the Winter—Skating on the Sidewalks.

The Weather Bureau people were somewhat startled yesterday afternoon, upon looking out of the window of the local headquarters, to observe that it was raining.

It was an official rain, because the weather man had predicted a week or more ago that New York would have rain "soon." It, furthermore, developed into the heaviest downpour that has occurred in this vicinity this Winter, and was blessed accordingly by the Water Bureau officials and the thousands of New York families who have been haunted for weeks by the fear of a water famine.

It did not look in the morning as if there was going to be anything but sunshine during the day. The sky was clear and bright and the atmosphere was cold and bracing. It seemed to grow gradually colder until noon, when a haze began to gather and thicken until the sky became overcast with a dun-colored blanket.

"Snow," said the oldest inhabitant. The remark was echoed by the unnumbered thousands of amateur weather sharps throughout the city, whereupon a heavy fall of sleet began. The air grew slightly warmer, but not very warm, and by the time the streets had become thickly peppered with the tiny ice pellets there was a slight flurry of snowflakes, extremely modest in size. With this preliminary the rain began about 3 o'clock.

The fall was light at first, just sufficient to transform the entire street area of the city into an ice field upon which pedestrians scrambled, slipped, and skated throughout the remainder of the afternoon. Persons not thoroughly accustomed to the pastime of skating took their lives in their hand, so to speak, when they ventured on the street. The small boy promptly got out his skates and enjoyed the sport until the rain washed the ice off.

By 5 o'clock it was raining heavily, and an hour later a perfect deluge was descending. The downpour continued hour after hour, varied by frequent heavy gusts of wind. At 2 o'clock this morning the rainfall had in nowise abated.

OWNER OF "EXCHANGE" HELD.

C. E. Newberry of New Haven Charged with Embezzlement.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11.—Charles E. Newberry, who has been doing business under the firm name of the New England Mercantile Exchange, with headquarters in this city, is locked up at the police station, charged with embezzlement. Newberry has branch offices in Hartford and other places, and was first taken into custody in the former city this afternoon, charged with embezzlement on six counts. Other charges have been preferred against him by New Haven parties, and he will have to face twelve counts.

Newberry "boomed" his exchange extensively, and sent out circulars broadcast, advertising for "silent" partners. It is alleged that he secured several dupes. His arrest was brought about by a Hartford man who had subscribed $25 to the business and also paid $25 for office furniture.

It is also alleged that Newberry made collections and failed to turn over the money.

TO HELP GOV. TAYLOR.

Republican Leaders Expect Aid from Washington If Goebel Is Seated —Bryan's Attitude.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Republican leaders, while not abandoning the fight against Goebel in the Legislature, are eagerly awaiting news from Washington as to what aid the Federal Government would give the Taylor administration in the event that Goebel is seated by the Legislature. They are advising Gov. Taylor to resist in case the Legislature decides in favor of Goebel, and are promising him support.

George A. Tweed, whom Gov. Bradley appointed Senator in 1896, but who was not seated, said to-night: "Taylor has been elected, and if he is turned out by an arbitrary board we should not countenance its action. We should fight, if it be necessary."

There was a conference to-night of Republican leaders from all over the State, among whom were several prominent Federal office holders, and it is said stronger pressure is to be brought to bear at Washington in favor of Taylor than has been exercised heretofore.

The sentiment of all those attending the conference was decidedly bellicose, and the feeling is somewhat heightened by the fact that at least three of the legislative contests are so near completion to-night as to assure a vote on them next week, and that a majority of them are nearly certain to be disposed of before the contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are voted on.

The silver Democrats who are opposing Goebel claim to have direct information that Mr. Bryan does not approve of the contests which are being prosecuted by Goebel and the other Democratic candidates. They went so far to-day as to say that Bryan had written a letter to Blackburn discouraging the contests. National Committeeman Urey Woodson, who was in conference with Bryan in Chicago last Sunday, gave emphatic and positive denial to these claims to-night. He said:

"I discussed the Kentucky political situation with Mr. Bryan thoroughly, and I know there is no foundation for these stories."

It is said Mr. Bryan feels that the Democratic leaders are capable of settling their own affairs and that he will have no advice to offer them on the subject of the contests when he comes here to attend the banquet on the occasion of Blackburn's election next Tuesday.

Gov. Taylor to-day filed with the Election Contest Committee a motion to require the Democratic members now serving on the committee to vacate. The motion was in the nature of a formal protest. It is supported by an affidavit charging that the names were fraudulently drawn by the clerk, and the Democratic members now serving are all disqualified by reason of partiality for the contestant, alleged evidence of which is mentioned specifically as to each.

The protest refers to the rules of the committee, which, he says, were so framed as to exclude the greater part of his testimony and charges in general terms that the trial of the contest is about to be made throughout on partisan lines and without regard to the merits of the case.

ACCUSES SOLDIER HUSBAND.

Leslie V. Mockridge, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Kelly yesterday on an order issued by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court as the result of an action brought against him by his wife, Irene, who lives at 293 Amsterdam Avenue. Some time ago Mockridge brought suit for absolute divorce from his wife. She has since filed a cross-complaint, in which she denies all the allegations of her husband, and charges him with improprieties.

Mrs. Mockridge charges her husband with having shirked his duty to his country while he was serving with the Seventy-first Regiment in Cuba. Mrs. Mockridge does not specify in what manner her husband shirked his duty, leaving that for proof on the trial.

TANNER ATTACKS CULLOM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Tribune to-morrow will print a long interview with Gov. Tanner, in which the Governor makes a bitter personal attack upon Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Gov. Tanner declares at the outset that he is not a candidate for the Senate or any other political office, but that he is strongly opposed to the return of Senator Cullom to the Senate.

He declares the Senator has never been known to do anything of advantage to the Republican Party and that he has betrayed all those who ever befriended him. Gov. Tanner then goes on to say that Senator Cullom has never kept faith politically with anybody when it was to his interest to do otherwise. The interview is bitter throughout.

DEWEY FUND INCREASING.

Charles Nicoll, Secretary of the Dewey Arch Committee, was surprised yesterday when he was told of rumors that it was possibly the Dewey arch project would have to be abandoned owing to the lack of subscriptions. Mr. Nicoll said the rumor was not true and that it has never been thought possible that there would be failure. It is now the intention of the Executive Committee to publish a complete list of subscribers within a week or so, which, it is thought, will give added impetus to the project.

The total amount so far received, estimated, is $210,000. Almost $7,000 was received yesterday. The largest subscription was from J. Pierpont Morgan, who has sent a check for $5,000 to the committee. Another check for $1,000 was received from another Wall Street banker.

COTTON MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Protest from Memphis as to Present Form of Contracts.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The Cotton States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture to-day re-elected all its old officers to serve for another year.

The following telegram from Memphis was read: "We, the undersigned, interested in the prosperity of the cotton producers of the South, respectfully suggest that your association by resolution request the Cotton Exchanges of New Orleans and New York to change their contracts for future delivery of cotton; to clearly define in each and every one the grade of cotton to be delivered, so that the buyer may know what he is buying, and be placed on an equal footing with the seller. We do this because under the present basis of contract middling is a lever being used to depreciate the value of our great staple and, instead, we want the contract to be a mercantile transaction."

The telegram was signed by George Arnold, T. M. Norfleet, McNeal Bond, S. Lundee, Robert Wilkerson, and H. S. Spinning.

FOUR INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

Four indictments on charges of keeping bucket shops, which had been hanging fire for a long time, were dismissed yesterday by Judge McMahon in General Sessions.

The first indictment to come up was against Francis A. Eggleston, whose place at 53 New Street was raided on May 14, 1899. Assistant District Attorney Townsend admitted that he had no positive proof against Eggleston, and said that the charges made in the three other indictments he was about to try were based on similar statements to those made in the indictments against Eggleston.

Judge McMahon then dismissed all of the indictments. The defendants in the other cases were Conrad Fischer and Clara Philips of 51 New Street; Patrick F. O'Connor, Edgar S. Bootay, and John Harris, who represented the Knickerbocker Stock Company of 40 Broadway, and Joseph Gray of 46 New Street.

Many Appeal for Pardon of Convict.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Twenty-seven petitions bearing the signatures of 2,500 citizens pleading for executive clemency in favor of Edward Curtis Cole were sent to Gov. McMillin of Tennessee to-day. Cole is incarcerated in the convict coal mines, completing a sentence of thirty years for a burglary committed in Memphis more than eleven years ago. After serving sixteen months of his sentence he escaped and came to Chicago, where he secured a position with the Pullman Palace Car Company, married, and joined a church. Last September an old acquaintance met Cole on the street and betrayed him to the Tennessee officers for a reward of $25.

Driven to Suicide by Melancholia.

Michael Biderman, fifty-three years old, who lived with his wife and two daughters at 229 East Fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the fire escape on the third story of his home. He was instantly killed. Biderman was a furrier. For several months he has been afflicted with melancholia superinduced by the fear that he was going blind.

SOLAR

"It Rises Everywhere."

There are cheaper baking powders, it is true, BUT THEY ARE ALUM POWDERS.

SOLAR

is an absolutely pure Cream of Tartar baking powder, and it is the cheapest Cream of Tartar powder the consumer can buy, because it is NOT made by a Trust.

8 CENTS A POUND LESS.

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VICHY CELESTINS

A Natural Mineral Water FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION.

There is but one VICHY water, and that is the natural mineral water from the celebrated Vichy Springs, France.

VICHY is bottled at the Springs, under direct supervision of the French government, which guarantees genuineness and purity.

Known for centuries, and recommended by the highest medical authorities.

SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY.

Vichy Agency, 290 Broadway.

MANILA RAILWAY LOSES.

Its Application for Payment by the United States of Interest Guaranteed by Spain Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department has denied the application of the Manila Railway Company, Limited, for payment by the United States of interest on the capital invested in the railway and operated by the company pursuant to the guarantee of the interest by the Spanish Government.

The company, a corporation organized under the laws of Great Britain, obtained a concession from the Spanish Government for a railroad from Manila to Dagupan, in the Island of Luzon, a distance of about 130 miles. By the terms of the concession the Spanish Government guaranteed a return of 8 per cent. a year upon the capital invested in the railroad. The claimants represent that the amount originally so invested was $4,964,400, but that the amount was subsequently increased, with the concurrence of the Spanish authorities, to $5,353,700.80.

The Spanish Government, up to the time of the Spanish-American war, fulfilled its obligations under this contract by paying quarterly installments of the interest as they became due, the amount varying with the earnings of the railway.

The railway company contends that the United States, by assuming sovereignty over the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain, became bound to make good the obligations of the Spanish Government under the concession, and should pay the amounts due since the date of the treaty of peace, which aggregate $237,068.

BULLARD DEFEATS INSURGENTS.

Many Filipinos Killed and Sixty Taken Prisoners Near Calamba.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—Col. Bullard, with the Thirty-ninth Infantry, moving in three columns from Calamba, with two guns, attacked ten companies of insurgents strongly intrenched on the Santa Tomas Road. They resisted stubbornly, making three stands.

Twenty-four of the rebels were killed and sixty prisoners were taken. The Filipinos retreated, carrying their wounded, toward Lake Taal. One American was killed and two officers were slightly wounded.

Albany's Endurance Trial Successful.

NEWCASTLE, England, Jan. 11.—The new United States cruiser Albany, which received an official trial off this port on Jan. 9, completed her endurance trial to-day. It consisted of a continuous run of six hours under natural draught. The test was very successful. The ship behaved well in a heavy sea. The result of the trial was as follows: Average speed, per hour, 19.54 knots; revolutions, 149; horsepower, 5,624; coal consumed, 144 tons per 24 hours.

Puerto Rican Delegations Sail.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 11.—The three delegations recently appointed to lay before the Government at Washington the special needs of Puerto Rico sailed to-day for the United States on the Philadelphia. Señors Finlay, Lace, and Juncos go on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce; Señors Gonzales and Amadeo will represent the agricultural interests, and Señors Ames and Larriniga the Federal Party. Señors Morales and Latimer, the republican delegates, will probably sail on Saturday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ERIE & WESTERN'S BOOKS REMOVED

Taken to the Road's New Offices in the Grand Central Station.

The books of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, which on Wednesday passed into the control of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, were yesterday removed from 80 Broadway to the offices of the "Big Four" and "Nickel Plate," on the fourth floor of the Vanderbilt Avenue offices at the Grand Central Station. Here will be the offices of Erie and Western, whose financial affairs will be looked after by the new Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, Charles F. Cox, Erie and Western making the twenty-seventh Vanderbilt corporation of which he is an officer. The offices of the company at 80 Broadway will be abandoned and the clerical staff there will be left to look after the railroad and other interests in which Gen. Thomas and his associates have control.

President W. H. Newman left for Cleveland, Ohio, the Lake Shore headquarters, Wednesday evening, where in a few days he will be joined by Vice President Cox. Next week they will inspect the entire Erie and Western system and make plans for changes in its operating force in the direction both of economy and efficiency. At Indianapolis there is a large office force which it is

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Hooker, Swiss American, and Gotham teams each won and lost a game in the North Side National League last night. The final game of the night, between the Gothams and the Hookers, furnished some excellent sport. The teams were almost even until the final frame, when the Gothams, by good strike bowling, drew away, and won by twenty-nine pins. Morris of the Gothams made the best individual showing. He made an average of 169 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hooper—Junge, 163; Bunderzwagg, 191; Diercks, 159; Ronner, 159; Pump, 173. Total, 837.
Swiss American—Schmidt, 152; Bennett, 158; Schock, 172; Du Bois, 165; Steadil, 175. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.

Swiss American—Schmidt, 175; Bennett, 169; Schock, 137; Du Bois, 155; Steadil, 160. Total, 796.
Gotham—Barthieness, 110; Morris, 169; McIntosh, 135; Elterich, 162; Cantrell, 132. Total, 708.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Barthieness, 184; Morris, 170; McIntosh, 134; Elterich, 152; Cantrell, 156. Total, 796.
Hooker—Judge, 147; Bunderzwagg, 145; Diercks, 157; Ronner, 173; Pump, 145. Total, 767.

The Belvedere Club, the winner last year in the Harlem League, scored another double victory last night in the tournament, and is now within a few points of the leaders. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvedere—Hotaling, 168; Newkirk, 190; Hill, 196; Lockwood, 212; Heiles, 171. Total, 937.
Audubon—Maher, 169; McGuire, 166; J. Brand, 155; Dederich, 195; Sprenger, 181. Total, 866.

SECOND GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 168; McLean, 151; Bolrath, 190; Gross, 191; Young, 167. Total, 867.
Audubon—Maher, 156; McGuire, 163; J. Brand, 164; Dederich, 194; Sprenger, 170. Total, 847.

THIRD GAME.

Belvedere—Hotaling, 158; Newkirk, 163; Hill, 195; Lockwood, 186; Heiles, 214. Total, 916.
Phoenix—Pearse, 210; McLean, 150; Bolrath, 148; Gross, 181; Young, 179. Total, 868.

In the Columbia League last night the Boulevards were easy winners in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 198; Howard, 191; Fuller, 140; Kauf, 145; Darrell, 156. Total, 830.
Mercury—Mooney, 128; Manson, 165; Bedell, 136; Speck, 158; Steeves, 148. Total, 735.

SECOND GAME.

Mercury—Mooney, 169; Manson, 151; Bedell, 145; Speck, 163; Steves, 146. Total, 806.
Puritan—Buckingham, 118; Miller, 139; Deegan, 145; Kraft, 124; Jones, 165. Total, 691.

THIRD GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 157; Howard, 173; Fuller, 176; Kauf, 180; Darrell, 145. Total, 831.
Puritan—Buckingham, 194; Miller, 143; Deegan, 154; Kraft, 112; Jones, 178. Total, 781.

The first games in the Arlington Ladies' Bowling tournament of Brooklyn were bowled yesterday afternoon on Bertram & Voll's alleys, Nostrand and Gates Avenues. The competing teams were the Original Vigilant, Senate, and Columbia No. 1. Senate team won two games and Original Vigilant won and lost its games. Mrs. M. Keisel of the Original Vigilants made two remarkable scores, bowling 186 in the first and 181 in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 96; Mrs. W. Kessel, 64; Mrs. Henn, 186; Mrs. M. Kessel, 186; Mrs. Huebel, 118. Total, 896.
Senate—Miss Louise Jacobi, 109; Mrs. Martin, 145; Miss Lucy Jacobi, 108; Mrs. Elseman, 132; Mrs. Jackson, 145. Total, 639.

SECOND GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 99; Mrs. W. Kessel, 90; Mrs. Henn, 86; Mrs. M. Kessel, 181; Mrs. Huebel, 92. Total, 548.
Columbia No. 1—Mrs. Seekamp, 135; Mrs. Hastadt, 97; Mrs. Hinck, 98; Mrs. Lehmart, 104; Mrs. Dieke, 90. Total, 524.

THIRD GAME.

Senate—Miss Louise Jacobi, 112; Mrs. Martin, 139; Miss Lucy Jacobi, 143; Mrs. Elseman, 125; Mrs. Jackson, 132. Total, 651.
Columbia No. 1—Mrs. Seekamp, 124; Mrs. Hastadt, 121; Mrs. Hinck, 126; Mrs. Lehmart, 89; Mrs. Dieke, 109. Total, 569.

Each team broke even last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class A, at the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pierce Wheelmen—Mullins, 109; Ritter, 127; Russell, 89; Clark, 147; Wilkinson, 139. Total, 611.
Williamsburg Wheelmen—Kramer, 122; Heinlein, 146; Metzel, 116; Meyer, 112; Schroeder, 98. Total, 594.

SECOND GAME.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—Schroeder, 115; Heinlein, 116; Metzel, 94; Meyer, 154; Kramer, 102. Total, 581.
South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 151; Eno, 138; Stoutenberg, 173; Henry, 159; Bunkmedt, 163. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 125; Eno, 144; Stoutenberg, 140; Henry, 117; Bunkmedt, 172. Total, 698.
Pierce Wheelmen—Mullins, 106; Ritter, 123; Russell, 139; Clark, 137; Wilkinson, 135. Total, 640.

The German-American team, by defeating the Greenwich and Union teams in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, tied Greenwich for first place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 148; Burnett, 152; Markes, 123; Ormsbee, 190; Elston, 193. Total, 776.
Greenwich—Falkland, 163; Rowe, 182; Fleming, 163; Grafius, 153; Van Saun, 163. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 117; Burnett, 126; Markes, 118; Ormsbee, 170; Elston, 165. Total, 696.
Union—Van Ness, 95; Lambertson, 105; Wentz, 122; Seely, 125; Touchert 164. Total, 611.

THIRD GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 126; Rowe, 146; Fleming, 117; Grafius, 137; Van Saun, 170. Total, 696.
Union—Van Ness, 100; Lambertson, 92; Wentz, 98; Seely, 118; Touchert, 167. Total, 575.

The Seaboard Bank team were victorious in two games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night. Kountze Brothers won and lost a game, and the Eleventh Ward Bank lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 149; Davis, 165; Hodges, 194; Barger, 102; De Vausney, 163. Total, 728.
Kountze Brothers—Nelson, 86; Loomis, 111; Mecabe, 104; Farrington, 118; Schmidt, 151. Total, 565.

SECOND GAME.

Kountze Brothers—Nelson, 103; Loomis, 172; Mecabe, 125; Farrington, 131; Schmidt, 166. Total, 697.
Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 111; Ewing, 126; Turner, 94; Nestell, 91; Williamson, 150. Total, 572.

THIRD GAME.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 129; Davis, 153; Hodges, 167; Barger, 116; De Vausney, 103. Total, 668.
Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 116; Ewing, 102; Turner, 156; Nestell, 95; Williamson, 185. Total, 654.

The Orchards' score of 1,005 in the second game against the Spartans was the feature of the bowling in the American National tourney last night. The Orchards also won the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

South Paw—Bierschenk, 213; Medicus, 178; Rendell, 202; Vandekar, 195; Jenkins, 176. Total, 964.
Spartan—Wingenfeld, 168; Matzen, 117; Westberg, 199; Coulon, 159; Maier, 157. Total, 800.

SECOND GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 217; Bucholz, 202; Schroeder, 212; Schwacke, 163; Wilckens, 211. Total, 1,005.
Spartan—Wingenfeld, 131; Matzen, 167; Westberg, 168; Coulon, 160; Maier, 213. Total, 839.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 161; Bucholz, 138; Schroeder, 187; Schwacke, 180; Wilckens, 187. Total, 853.
South Paw—Bierschenk, 135; Medicus, 136; Rendell, 136; Vandekar, 153; Jenkins, 187. Total, 757.

The Welcomes showed the best form in the Arlington National tourney last night, defeating the Straggler and Black Bass teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 179; Schulz, 155; Doerr, 139; Schmidt, 136; Wenderoth, 179. Total, 788.
Straggler—Greif 166; Browne, 131; Gaynor, 149; Le Touzel, 126; Hosinger, 177. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.

Straggler—Greif, 129; Browne, 155; Gaynor, 147; Le Touzel, 150; Hosinger, 160. Total, 741.
Black Bass—Sieling, 120; Oehler, 166; Schulze, 157; Meiz, 122; Zimmermann, 113. Total, 678.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 177; Schulz, 160; Doerr, 164; Schmidt, 123; Wenderoth, 194. Total, 824.
Black Bass—Sieling, 143; Oehler, 161; Schulze, 140; Wolfram, 120; Hills, 96. Total, 660.

Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Belvedere, Riverside, Premier.
Harlem League—Central, Knickerbocker, Empire.
American National—Corinthian, Rosedale, Golden Rod.
Morning Newspaper League—Journal vs. Herald.
Athletic League—Jersey City vs. Columbia Club at Hoboken.
Arlington National—Linwood, Bleecker, Manhatta.
Royal Arcanum League—Colonial, Yonkers, Americus.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brevoort, De Witt Clinton, De Long.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Bushwick, Burnside, East New York.

JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

Rule Governing Dead Heats Amended—Proposal to Limit Two-Year-Old Races Rejected.

Frank R. Hitchcock submitted yesterday to The Jockey Club a number of amendments to the rules of racing, all of which are of vital importance. The amendments related especially to the racing of two-year-olds, and when copies of them were sent out in the racing calendar some weeks ago they were read and approved by almost every turfman who has at heart the best interests of the sport. Mr. Hitchcock attempted first to limit in a measure the too early racing of the two-year-old, but this measure was promptly voted down yesterday at the annual meeting of The Jockey Club. One of the amendments that will also be valuable as part of the rules was adopted. The amendment that was voted down was, to the minds of many turfmen, the one the passage of which would mean much to the future of the thoroughbred. Mr. Hitchcock's idea in framing it was to do away in a measure with the premature racing of the good two-year-olds. He presumed that the owner of a two-year-old that promised to be of stake class would save the animal for richer events later rather than race him in mediocre company before June 1 for small purses. In case the animal won in the cheap purses, he would incur a penalty which would handicap him in a struggle for a rich prize, and the amendment would, if it had been adopted, have been the means of saving some of the best of the two-year-olds until they were properly matured.

The veterinary surgeons maintain, and a great many owners and trainers have found it out by experience, to their cost, that a two-year-old's bones are soft until the animal is at least sixteen or seventeen months old. The thoroughbred, although he may be only thirteen months old on Jan. 1, becomes a two-year-old that day and is eligible to compete in two-year-old races. When raced much before the bones have hardened, the thoroughbred develops all sorts of troubles, and this early racing is responsible for the spavins, ringbones, and other ailments that make cripples of some of the most highly bred horses ever foaled.

Paragraph 1 of Part 17 of the racing rules was amended to read as follows:

"In races not of heats, a dead heat for the first place is to be run off on the same day, at the time the Stewards appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, unless the race admits of division and the owners agree to divide; but if the horses running a dead heat be two years old the dead heat shall not be run off and owners shall divide."

The adoption of this amendment will be welcomed by those who protest against the abuse of the horse. One such case came up last season, with the result that neither Frelinghuysen nor Veponset, the horses engaged, was ever afterward fit to race in good company.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports for the year were read. August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James R. Keene, and F. K. Sturgis were re-elected Stewards for two years.

TROTTING MEN'S CONFERENCE.

The National and American Associations to Work in Harmony.

The representatives of the National Trotting Association and the American Trotting Association were in conference all day yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. They adopted a resolution providing that all fines or other penalties imposed by either parent association shall be recognized and enforced by the other parent association, through its members and otherwise, the same as though imposed by itself. The resolution also provides that neither association will receive in its membership a member of the other association after leaving that body.

The rules of both associations are being revised, with a view to making them uniform. All of the proceedings are subject to the approval of the congresses of the associations.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Tanferan results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling; maidens. Upper Crust, 91 pounds, (Buchanan,) 20 to 1, won; First Shot, 96, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Coming Event, 91, (Phelan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Jazebel, Semiramide, Miss Reel, Uterpe, Cymuna, Redwald, Beautiful Bell, Gold Finder, and Mordia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; selling. Greyhurst, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 1, won; Tom Cromwell, 114, (E. Jones,) 3 to 5, second; Tom Calvert, 111, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Collins, Leiden, and Indra also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Meadowthorpe, 109 pounds, (Jerkins,) 8 to 1, won; Chimura, 102, (Vitatoe,) 3 to 1, second; Doctor Bernays, 108, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:10½. Forte and Doctor Marks also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; San Brune Stakes. The Lady, 109 pounds, (N. Hill,) 12 to 1, won; Advance Guard, 117, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; F. W. Brode, 108, (Morgan,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Anjou, Bathos, Bee Bee, Erwin, Wallenstein, Tar Hill, Mortgage, Bogus Bill, Hindoo Princess, Sunello, Nance O'Neill, and Sam Dannebaum also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Bannockburn, 104 pounds, (Sullman,) 1 to 2, won; Malay, 106, (Vitatoe,) 6 to 1, second; imp. Mistral II., 109, (Bassinger,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:40½. Rosormonde also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Ben Lodi, 102 pounds, (Ross,) 3 to 1, won; Mocorito, 113, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5, second; Jingle Jingle, 97, (Jenkins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Storm King, Orion, Whitcomb, Kitty and Kelly also ran. Miss Marion left at the post.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Scores of Five of the Matches Played Recently in Vienna.

Following is a selection of games from the recent Kolisch memorial national masters' chess tournament in Vienna:

IRREGULAR KNIGHTS' GAME.

BRODY. White.	ALBIN. Black.	BRODY. White.	ALBIN. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	37. Kt—Q3	Kt—Q3
2. Kt—KB3	P—QR3	38. KtxKt	BxKt
3. KtxP	Q—K2	39. R—QKt	P—K5
4. P—Q4	P—Q3	40. Kt—Kt4	R—Kt
5. KKt—B3	QxPch	41. R—K	B—K4ch
6. B—K2	B—B4	42. K—B2	P—R4
7. P—B4	Q—B7	43. Kt—B6	R—KTch
8. Castles	QxQ	44. K—B	R—Kt6
9. KRxQ	B—K2	45. RxP	RxP
10. Kt—B3	KKt—B3	46. KtxBch	PxKt
11. B—B4	Castles	47. K—Kt2	R—R5
12. P—KR3	KR—K	48. K—Kt3	R—Kt5ch
13. B—Q3	BxKt	49. K—B3	K—B3
14. RxB	B—B	50. R—K	R—Kt
15. R—K3	QKt—Q2	51. R—QR	R—Kt
16. QR—K	P—B3	52. R—Bch	P—K2
17. RxR	KtxR	53. R—B5	K—Q3
18. P—Q5	P—QB4	54. R—B6ch	K—Q2
19. K—B	P—KR3	55. R—K6	R—Kt4
20. P—KKt4	P—KKt4	56. P—B5	RxP
21. B—Kt3	P—B3	57. RxP	R—Kt8
22. K—K2	K—B2	58. R—R5	R—B8ch
23. K—Q3	P—Kt4	59. K—Q4	K—K2
24. P—Kt3	PxP	60. R—R6	P—R5
25. PxP	R—QKt	61. R—R6	R—QR8
26. K—B2	R—Kt5	62. R—R7ch	K—B3
27. Kt—Q2	Kt—Kt2	63. P—R6	P—R6
28. P—R3	R—Kt3	64. K—B5	K—K4
29. P—B4	PxP	65. R—Kt7ch	K—K5ch
30. BxP	P—KR4	66. K—Q6	R—KR8
31. Kt(Q2)—K4	PxP	67. P—B7	R—R3ch
32. PxP	Kt—K4	68. K—B5	R—R
33. BxKt	QPxB	69. P—Q6	K—B3
34. Kt—R4	R—Kt	70. R—K2	P—R7
35. K—B3	Kt—K	71. RxP	K—K3
36. Kt(R4)xP	R—QB	72. R—K2ch	Resigns.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

SCHWARZ. White.	KOTRC. Black.	SCHWARZ. White.	KOTRC. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	24. K—K	B—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	25. R—Kt	QR—Q
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	26. R—Kt2	Kt—Kt7ch
4. Kt—Kt5	P—Q4	27. K—B	K—K6ch
5. PxP	Kt—QR4	28. K—K	Kt—B5
6. B—Kt5ch	P—B3	29. Q—B	KtxR
7. PxP	PxP	30 QxKt	PxP
8. B—K2	P—KR3	31. PxP	R—Q5
9. Kt—R3	KB—B4	32. P—Kt5	Kt—B4
10. P—Q3	Castles	33. Kt—B2	KtxRP
11. P—QB3	B—Kt3	34. Q—R	Q—R4
12. Kt—Q2	QB—B4	35. K—B	QxP
13. Kt—B3	B—K	36. Kt—B3	R—Kt5
14. QKt—Kt	Q—Q2	37. K—Kt2	R—Kt7
15. P—QKt4	Kt—Kt2	38. R—K	Kt—B6
16. P—QR4	P—QR4	39. B—B	Q—Kt3
17. B—K3	Q—B2	40. P—Q4	PxP
18. Q—Q2	KKt—Q4	41. K—Kt3	P—QB4
19. K—B	BxB	42. Kt—Q3	R—R7
20. PxB	Q—Kt3	43. Q—B	B—B5
21. P—K4	Kt—K6ch	44. Kt—K5	BxB
22. K—K	KtxPch	Resigns.	
23. K—B	Kt—K6ch		

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

ZINKL. White.	SCHLECHTER. Black.	ZINKL. White.	SCHLECHTER. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. K—K2	B—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. R—Kt2	P—KB4
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	27. P—K3	P—Kt3
4. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	28. Kt—B2	P—B5
5 Castles	Castles	29. P—KKt4	P—KKt4
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	30. P—KR3	P—R4
7. BxKt	PxB	31. Kt—K	K—B2
8. P—Kt5	BxKt	32. K—Q	B—R5ch
9 PxB	P—KR3	33 PxP	B—R5ch
10. BxKt	QxB	84. K—B	R—R
11. R—QKt	B—K3	35. R—K2	R—R8
12 P—B4	KR—Kt	36. K—Q2	K—K2
13. Q—K2	R—Kt3	37. K—B	K—Q2
14. R—Kt8	R—R3	38. K—Q2	K—B3
15. P—B3	P—OB4	39. K—B	K—Kt2
16. KR—Kt	R—Kt3	40. K—Q2	K—R3
17. Q—Kt2	B—Q2	41. K—B	K—R4
18. Q—R3	B—B3	42. K—Q2	P—QB3
19. Kt—K	Q—Kt4	43. K—B	P—Kt4
20 Q—B	QxQ	44. PxP	PxP
21. RxQ	QR—Kt	45. K—Q2	P—Kt5
22. R(B)—Kt	R—R5	46. P—B4	P—Kt6
23. RxR	RPxR	47. PxP	BxP
24. K—B	R—R	Drawn.	

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

PROCK. White.	WOLF. Black.	PROCK. White.	WOLF. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	17. P—KKt3	Q—R4
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	18. Q—R6	B—R6
3. B—Q3	Kt—B3	19. Q—K2	Q—R3
4. P—QB3	P—K4	20. KR—Kt	QR—Q
5. B—QKt5	B—Q3	21. P—QB4	P—KB4
6. PxP	BxP	22. P—B5	BxP
7. KKt—K2	Castles	23. P—QKt4	P—KB3
8. BxKt	PxB	24. PxB	R—Q6
9. Q—R4	B—Q2	25. QxR	PxB
10. Kt—Q2	KR—K	26. Kt—B	B—R6
11. Kt—B3	B—Q3	27. P—QR3	Q—B3
12. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Kt5	28. QR—Kt	Q—B6ch
13. KtxKt	PxKt	29. Kt—Q2	QxBP
14. Kt—Q2	Q—Kt4	30. Kt—B3	B—Kt5
15. K—B	Q—R4	31. Resigns.	
16. K—K	Q—Kt3		

VIENNA OPENING.

SCHLECHTER White.	MARCO Black.	SCHLECHTER White.	MARCO Black.
1. Kt—QB3	Kt—QB3	15. Kt—R3	Q—K3
2. P—K4	P—K4	16. P—QR3	Kt—Kt5
3. B—B4	B—B4	17. Q—K2	RxRch
4. P—Q3	P—Q3	18. RxR	R—KB
5. Kt—B3	B—K3	19. B—K	RxRch
6. BxB	PxB	20. QxR	Q—R7
7. Kt—QR4	B—Kt3	21. Q—K2	Q—Kt8
8. Castles	Kt—B3	22. R—KKt3	Kt—B3
9. KtxB	RPxKt	23. Kt—B2	Kt—R4
10. Kt—Kt5	Q—Q2	24. K—Kt2	Kt—Kt6
11. P—KB4	PxP	25. Kt—Kt4	KtxKt
12. BxP	P—K4	26. QxKt	QxB
13. B—Q2	Castles	27. Q—BSch	K—R7
14. P—B3	P—KR3	Drawn.	

KNICKERBOCKER LADIES' DAY.

A Good Programme and a Large Attendance, Despite the Rain.

Despite the rain yesterday a large number of ladies were present at the monthly ladies' day of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In the afternoon a musicale was held in the theatre, in which Miss Martha Miner, Florence Adele Mulford, G. Leon Moore, and Gwilym Miles appeared as soloists. The members of the New York University gymnastic team gave an exhibition in the gymnasium in the evening, under the direction of F. H. Cann. After this the basket ball teams of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and St. Joseph Young Men's Christian Association of Paterson, N. J., played a game, which was won by the home team, which scored 18 goals to his opponent's 2. G. A. Hering finished first in the potatoe race, with J. Edwards second.

In the natatorium an exhibition water polo game was played between two teams of Knickerbocker Athletic Club members, called the Reds and Blacks. H. H. Reeder, Captain of last year's water polo team, who had been in Canada, took part in this match. Neither side was able to obtain an advantage, and the score at the finish was a tie, each making two goals. Between the halves G. W. Miller gave an exhibition, swimming 100 yards in 1:09 2-5. Diving exhibitions by H. H. Wotherspoon, F. Clarke, and A. Roosevelt brought the programme to a close.

Mr. Odell and Prizefights.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee returned from Albany last night and when seen by a TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said:

"What I said about the McGovern-Dixon fight and the Horton law was wildly exaggerated in some of the newspapers. It should not have been noticed, for my remarks were purely in a jocular vein. I have nothing more to say about it."

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

The Hockey Club of New York defeated the Naval Reserve team at hockey last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink in an interesting game by a score of 5 to nothing. De Casanova and B. Phillips made the goals in the first half. In the second half Russell scored twice and De Casanova once.

Harvard to Play Pennsylvania.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—C. D. Daly, Captain of the Harvard football team, has made a statement to the Harvard Crimson that Harvard will play Pennsylvania at football next season.

AS TO TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of some discussion in THE TIMES as to the expediency of using the typewriter for "personal" correspondence, let me say that a recent experience of my own burned into my intelligence a realizing sense of the situation there indicated.

I had occasion to bring to the attention of a busy man of affairs a matter that concerned my own interests in far greater degree than his, and one which would have seemed to receive courteous and adequate response in just such a formal "dictated" letter as would be a matter of course from an attorney or banker or busy editor. But the man of large responsibilities did more than this. Not only did he go out of his way to investigate and adjust, but he finally epitomized the whole matter in an autograph letter, which seemed per se to admit of a turn of phrase and a clear enlightenment that increased the value of its advice twofold—thereby awakening in the recipient a sense of the liveliest appreciation.

Here let me say, in the same generous and logical spirit which animated Adam in the garden, that what now followed was really all the fault of Mr. Brander Matthews. We all know that whenever that writer puts his pen to paper to tell a story or otherwise to hold forth at any length, he sharpens said pen into a scalpel and manages somewhere to give an unexpected stab at some one whom we care for or admire, and whose foibles or characteristics we resent having impaled and held up to derision; or else he bunches up a fine posy, which seems just an attractive arrangement of flowers of rhetoric, which you eagerly grasp—and get stung for your pains. There is a nettle in it! I never saw his beat.

There is no need to particularize; verily each set of victims knoweth its own bitterness. But to link this deplorable habit with my own experience, I must instance, for once.

Now, if charming Mrs. Sherwood, out of the abundance of her knowledge, should wish to enlighten us on a point of social usage, she would simply say, sweetly and explicitly: "My dear friends, thus and so is bad form; avoid it." But not so Mr. Matthews. By no means. He proceeds to write a book and works it in. He hunts around that section of the Middle West which is making rapid strides toward becoming a literary centre, finds an able young journalist, rapidly rising in literature, brings him on to Greater New York, and then adroitly causes said able, rapidly rising young victim to receive a dinner invitation from a "littérateur of prominence"; to which he sends his acceptance—on a postal card!

Having reached this episode in Mr. Matthew's latest, I stopped! Before my mind's eye arose a vision of other readers, rising young literary men all over the country, and able young journalists here in New York, already well up the ladder, as laying down the book with a sick look at this point and striving to recall whether they had ever accepted a dinner invitation from Mr. Matthews, and if so—? But after all, there is a certain horrid fascination about the thing. Immediately conjecture was busy as to future situations, trying to fix the point on which our author's next plot would hinge. Very likely—was the conclusion reached—since most other effective copy for characters had had each his own dig, a shortage in rival subjects would necessitate that the next lesson in conventional ethics be the portrayal of some railroad magnate or trust company's President, who had utilized a typewritten letter in semi-social correspondence and forthwith was silhouetted for a prize puzzle.

At this climacteric moment arrived my letter with its kind features of supererogation. Now this busy, man of affairs is a man of culture. That is to say, at least to the extent that he could appreciate his Matthewsiana and doubtless keeps well acquainted with its issues "as it is written." Let me ask you, Sir, could a happier thought have occurred to one who was casting about for a brief, yet fit acknowledgment of a valued favor than to send thanks that said esteemed service rendered had not been summarily dismissed with a formal type-written letter, thus forestalling in the mind of my good genius any reminiscent wonder that might occur to him—when he should peruse my favorite author's inevitable next forthcoming—as to whether a certain wide margin of courtesy on his part had ever been truly appreciated? If it could, it did not. For such was the assurance sent in the guileless belief that thus the matter was happily closed with a wise provision for a confident to-morrow."

But it was not thus to be. As time elapsed new contingencies arose, and conditions changed. Our friend of kind heart and many cares wrote once again. And this was the first sentence that met my eye: "I must ask pardon for a 'type-written' letter, but not otherwise under present stress of correspondence could I advise you and yours in time of events which are important to your interests."

So then, what had I done? Simply presumed to establish a ruling that would bar as unacceptable a convenient form by which valuable aid could be rendered with the least embarrassment to the benefactor. A condition which might be vital. I suppose there is a moral in all this, but I did not seek its point. I merely took to heart the lesson it held for me; wherefore this expression of sympathy with the timely suggestions in your valuable paper.

CYNTHIA.

New York, Jan. 7, 1900.

ANTITOXIN IN DIPHTHERIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in yesterday's (Sunday's) TIMES, over the signature of James J. Russell of 1,123 Broadway, entitled "Treating Diphtheria," I read with both interest and regret. I say with interest, because I know Mr. Russell very well indeed, and regret, because his letter amounts to a serious attack on the New York Board of Health, in the integrity and honesty of whose members I have unlimited confidence.

In this controversy it occurs to me that one of two things must be true—either that Mr. Russell is a misguided and misinformed enthusiast or the New York Board of Health is dead to every sense of duty, and, I might add, guilty of a criminal dereliction of duty. My own sense of reason and observation prompts me to believe that no intelligent body of men would, knowingly, withhold from suffering and dying children a remedy which would, if used, save their lives. Yet the statements made by the writer of the letter referred to clearly imply that such is the case. In view of these charges, it seems to me that an explanation is at once called for on the part of the Board of Health or a prompt retraction of his statements on the part of Mr. Russell. In the absence of either of these, my notion is that a legislative inquiry should be had.

It is barely possible that the present system under which the Board of Health is now operating with reference to the sale of its own manufacture of a remedy for this disease may be the underlying cause.

I am now and for many years past have been a member of the Legislature of this State. I am greatly in favor of progress in all branches of human endeavor. If some remedy is known to-day which has, or is reasonably believed to have, great merit, humanity is entitled to the benefit of it. If, under our present system of management of the Health Department, such exists any cause for unjustly and unfairly discriminating in favor of the use of one remedy to the exclusion of another, and which possibly may be better, such cause should be promptly removed. I am not unfamiliar with this whole controversy, because the matter was up for consideration, indirectly, before the Assembly last Winter, and was there pending for at least five or six weeks. It arose in this way: Some five years ago the Assembly authorized the New York Board of Health to sell its surplus antitoxin, and provided that the proceeds of such sales should constitute a special fund known as "The Antitoxin Fund." This fund, I believe, it was provided, should be subject to requisition by the Board of Health for the purpose of carrying on scientific investigations. Some five years ago the Assembly authorized the New York Board of Health to sell its surplus antitoxin, and provided that the proceeds of such sales should constitute a special fund known as "The Antitoxin Fund." This fund, I believe, it was provided, should be subject to requisition by the Board of Health for the purpose of carrying on scientific investigations. Some five years ago a Republican member from Brooklyn, introduced a bill to repeal that provision of the law which authorized the Board of Health to sell its surplus serums. There were many supporters of this bill, and none more strongly in evidence than Mr. Russell. He appeared before every meeting of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities when the bill was under consideration and contended many, if not all, of the members to support the bill. The bill was twice favorably reported from the committee to the House, and was finally beaten by a large vote. I opposed the measure very strongly and spoke against it on the floor of the House. With the light I then had upon the subject, I believed I was right, but since that time so many things have transpired that a doubt has arisen in my mind whether I should have done as I did. Among those who opposed the bill, and who made more than one trip to Albany for that purpose, were Dr. A. H. Doty and Dr. Herman M. Biggs. Mr. Russell openly charged before the committee and in the lobby that these gentlemen were personally interested in secretly guarding this fund, which came from the sales of antitoxin disposed of by the board in Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, and throughout the United States. He charged that Dr. Biggs was President of the New York Veterinary College and that his cousin, George P. Biggs, was its Treasurer; that this Veterinary College had the care of all the horses owned by the city, which were being bled in the production of antitoxin, and that several thousand dollars per year were being received from that source. He further charged that antitoxin treatment was the pet remedy of Dr. Biggs, who is the city bacteriologist and pathologist, and that the said Biggs was so prejudiced in favor of this remedy that he would not permit even the trial of the corrected chlorine method, discovered by Dr. P. M. Bracelin. Whether these charges be true or not true, I am of the opinion that an investigation of all the facts and circumstances surrounding this matter should be promptly had. If the system is to blame, rather than the man, it would be an easy matter to change the system and have the testing of the value of remedies for those serious contagious and infectious diseases looked into by a commission composed of men who could have no possible interest, directly or indirectly, other than the benefit of humanity.

I am not now criticising the New York Board of Health, nor am I opposed to the building of more diphtheria hospitals, but, if the inhalation of a modified chlorine preparation will prevent diphtheria, or in any way aid in lessening the death rate from this awful disease, then I for one feel that I cannot do my duty to myself and the constituency which I represent without exerting myself, as far as lies within my ability, to bring about its use.

THE TIMES is to be congratulated on taking up this important matter, because in this way only can the truth eventually be arrived at. If the remedy have no value, this fact can be quickly discovered by putting it to the test. If the board has already, as stated by Mr. Russell in the letter which you published, tested it in thirty-five cases of genuine diphtheria without a single failure; if Dr. Feeney, whom I know personally, and who is a Health officer of the Borough of Richmond, tested it successfully in fifty cases, then it seems to me that its use should be continued uninterruptedly in the diphtheria hospitals of the city until such time as a series of failures arises which would equal at least the death rate now shown under the antitoxin treatment. The most important statement found in the letter referred to, and the one which has perhaps the greatest weight with me in giving this subject any attention at this time, is the fact that the Bracelin solutions or inhalant is not a patent medicine nor has the doctor kept his remedy a secret but, on the other hand, has furnished to our Board of Health his complete formula. I know how slow the medical profession are to adopt or even to experiment with new methods. I know, too, that a conservative course is always commendable, yet, at the same time, this conservatism should not be carried so far as to completely tie the wheels of progress.

P. F. TRAINOR.

Member of Assembly, Thirteenth New York District.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States.

113 of October Term, 1898—Thomas M. Adams et al., administrators, &c., petitioners, vs. Benjamin R. Cowen et al., trustees.—Argument continued by Judson Harmon for the respondents and concluded by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the petitioners.

192—The steamship Benito Estenger, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by Harrington Putnam for the appellant, and continued by Assistant Attorney Hoyt for the appellee.

Call for Friday: 192, 243, 435, 439, 138, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York.
298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
FINANCIAL.
We Buy and Sell
TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
GUARANTEE TRUST CO.,
NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO.
ARTHUR S. LELAND & CO.,
Members NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Telephone No. 4040 John. 36 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,

6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when par and the last coupon will be paid on the same.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
23 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

116 BONDS.

Nos.	39	1120	1801	2790	3587	4207	4891	5292
	56	1130	1806	2794	3588	4208	4899	5296
	71	1181	1809	2822	3617	4210	4947	5592
	121	1222	1826	2883	3664	4246	4994	5635
	126	1261	1855	3109	3669	4266	5014	5647
	409	1464	2068	3110	3699	4267	5034	5648
	546	1485	2383	3173	3744	4280	5052	5749
	587	1532	2406	3196	3766	4288	5057	5792
	602	1541	2531	3198	3778	4461	5070	5854
	918	1571	2537	3203	3803	4488	5098	5862
	919	1585	2718	3218	3851	4588	5143	5975
	940	1644	2719	3227	3978	4639	5144	
	967	1652	2722	3402	4011	4727	5220	
	985	1684	2744	3495	4071	4790	5254	
	1074	1688	2789	3540	4153	4890	5273	

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1900, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 24, 1900.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH . . . . . President.
WILLIAM H. LEIPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

AT 12 M.

On Monday, January the eighth, 1900, the following Mobile City Bonds, issued 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:

Nos. 3523, 3659, 3730, 3781, 3802, 3913, and 3942.

Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the first of February, 1900, these bonds will be paid in full with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S REORGANIZATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SECURITIES MENTIONED BELOW, ISSUED UNDER THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1898, FOR THE REORGANIZATION OR CONSOLIDATION OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, SOMERSET AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, AND PITTSBURGH JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, NAMELY:

Central Ohio Railroad Company 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Second Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock:

Referring to our advertisement of October 7, 1899, holders of the above-named Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit are notified that they may receive the new securities to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, on and after January 15, 1900.

Scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds and shares. Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense.

Dated January 12, 1900.

Speyer & Co.,
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Speyer Brothers,
Reorganization Managers.

In the Year 1899 The Evening Post printed more financial advertising than ever appeared in any other American daily in the same length of time.

573,555 Agate Lines.

This notwithstanding the fact that of The Evening Post there were only 309 issues during the year, while the morning papers published 365 days.

The paper containing the next largest quantity of financial advertising printed 508,230 agate lines.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check at Sight.

I Will Pay 250 for New CITY BANK STOCK
When Issued,
Or Equivalent to This Price for Rights to Subscribe.
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

IRON ORE LANDS IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR region of Michigan for sale. (Not developed mines.) 15,000 to 20,000 acres well located, no reservations.
IRON ORE, P. O. Box 672, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 17, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1900.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and

TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15th, 1900.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
N. Y., Jan. 9, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Co. has this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the Common Capital Stock, payable on or before Jan. 20, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 9, 1900. The transfer books of the common stock will be opened at 10 o'clock Jan. 10, 1900. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

American Type Founders Company,
Treasurer's Office,
Jersey City, New Jersey,
January 10, 1900.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of One Dollar per share is hereby declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1900.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on Jan. 25, 1900. The transfer and registration books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 13, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Jan. 26, 1900.

BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Malden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

John B. Stetson Company,
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock and an annual dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. upon the common stock, payable February 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 9th.

J. HOWELL CUMMINGS, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Eagle Fire Company,
New York, Jany., 10th, 1900.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

Henry Meyer, G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens, Charles De Rahm, Jr.,
A. J. Clinton, Geo. G. De Witt,
Augustus F. Holly, John L. Riker,
Joseph H. Choate, John W. Condit,
John D. Skidmore, Wm. B. Isham,
Geo. H. Prentiss.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
Office of the Secretary, No. 1 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The National Starch Manufacturing Company will be held at its office in Covington, Ky., on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, January 17, and reopen Tuesday morning, February 13, at ten o'clock.

CHAS. C. BURNS, Secy. and Treas.

Office of the Colonial Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.

The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.

EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

Office of Washington Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.

The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.

EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

Broadway Insurance Co.,
New York, January 10, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, 80-82 William Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 24th, 1900. Polls open from 12 o'clock to one o'clock P. M.

HILARY R. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, January 10th, 1900.

At the annual election, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
DAVID S. WALTON,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
SETH E. THOMAS,
WILLIAM B. PUTNEY,
GEORGE J. FERRY,
EUGENE BRITTON,
ADOLPH RUSCH,
AARON ADAMS,
FRANK W. STEARNS,
RICHARD B. KELLY,
ANDERSON FOWLER.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Hudson Hoagland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank of New York.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Liberty National Bank of New York, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry C. Tinker, H. C. Fahnestock,
Henry Graves, Henry W. Maxwell,
Geo. F. Baker, Charles G. Emery,
E. F. C. Young, E. C. Converse,
Wm. Runkle, Charles A. Moore,
Dumont Clarke, T. A. Gillespie,
Jno. H. Starin, F. L. Hine,
Henry P. Davison.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Henry C. Tinker was unanimously elected President, Mr. Henry W. Maxwell and Mr. Henry P. Davison Vice Presidents.

CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

The H. B. Claflin Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of The H. B. Claflin Company, held this day at the office of the Company in Elizabeth, N. J., John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, Dexter N. Force, George E. Armstrong, and John C. Eames were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John Claflin.
Vice-President, Edward E. Eames.
Second Vice-President, Horace J. Fairchild.
Third Vice-President, John E. Eames.
Treasurer, Dexter N. Force.
Secretary, George E. Armstrong.

Mr. Chas. W. Gould was elected Counsel for the corporation.

GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
January 11, 1900.

West Side Bank,
485 and 487 Eighth Avenue,
New York, January 11th, 1900.

At the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Christian F. Tietjen, August Finck,
Joseph Stern, W. Edgar Pruden,
Mayer Eisemann, Thomas Stokes,
Fr. Beck, George Karsch,
Fred'k K. Keller, S. W. Albro,
Samuel D. Styles, Joseph Eastman,
Charles Rohe, A. W. Miller.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Henry Clifford, Theodore Kilian, and John Morgan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day Christian F. Tietjen, Frederick K. Keller, and Charles Rohe were unanimously re-elected President, Vice President, and Second Vice President respectively.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.

JOHN B. DUER,
T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN 1, 1900.

SOME EXCITEMENT IN COFFEE.

The Coffee Exchange experienced an unusual flurry yesterday, as a result of report that bubonic plague had broken out in Rio Janeiro. The market made a net advance of from 15 to 25 points in various deliveries, after another erratic course, as the result of this report, and the day's transactions aggregated nearly 77,000 bags.

The basis of the report was a cablegram from Rio Janeiro to a coffee house in this city, saying that there was a case or cases there in which bubonic plague was suspected. This report was given to a broker, who saw fit to circulate it as being to the effect that bubonic plague had broken out at Rio. In response to questions as to whether the cable so stated, he said that he had understood it that way. Although the various cables which a number of New York coffee houses would have naturally expected if the plague were undoubtedly present in Rio Janeiro did not put in any appearance, and although European interests were apparently disposed to sell, in spite of the fact that bubonic plague at Rio Janeiro would be likely to be known in Europe as quickly as here, the market developed a bullish tendency rapidly. Shorts made a scramble to cover, and the price of all deliveries advanced quickly amid considerable excitement.

When prices averaging 35 or 40 points ahead of Wednesday's closing were reached, the impression prevailed that the cable news had been distorted in the first place—apparently to suit long interests—and furthermore that confirmatory news was lacking. A reaction commenced to set in. It was helped along by the profit-taking of those who had bought early in the day, and as a result coffee went off from the high prices some 20 points on the average before the close.

Another announcement made early on the Exchange, from cable advices received on Wednesday, was that a certain large coffee firm of Rio Janeiro, Santos, Rio Grande, and Hamburg had suspended payments. This concern did not owe a bag of coffee here, however, so that the news of its misfortune had hardly any appreciable effect in increasing the bullish tendency of the market. The trade is now awaiting with some interest news of the possible case of bubonic plague at Rio Janeiro.

TAXATON OF TRUST COMPANIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the news columns of to-day's issue you have an article headed "War on Trust Companies." It is descriptive of proposed changes in the tax laws to be made by the Legislature.

Those who have examined the taxation question, with reference to banks and trust companies, have generally concluded that the method of taxation of the latter represents the better thought on the subject. The only reason for the continued attack on this method seems to lie in the theory that the larger number being taxed in a way different from that applied to the smaller number, it necessarily follows that the former must be correct. In this, as in other practical affairs, quality rather than quantity should govern.

The aim of all taxation should be to levy the burdens of the cost of government equitably on all taxpayers. The present method of taxing trust companies reaches all their assets that are taxable—a most troublesome matter in most cases for the Assessor. It has the advantage of the checks afforded by the system of department examinations and sworn reports published to the Assessor, as well as any one else. It takes out of the question anything like arbitrary decision by the Assessor such as may (or will) creep in when estimating the value of a stock. It levies the tax directly upon the corporation, rather than on the individual, and falls pro rata on all the stock.

You aptly say "War on Trust Companies." It is as useless as war usually is. The proposals are retrograde, because the method attacked is better than the one proposed when viewed from the standpoint of proper taxation. It were better the banks should be taxed in the same manner as are the trust companies. In the case of the National banks, if that course be found impossible, under present circumstances, the struggle should be directed so as to permit them to be taxed in the same equable way the trust companies are taxed, for the old rule applies—"Two wrongs do not make one right."

THE OTHER SIDE.
Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

Some Gold from Cuba.

The North American Trust Company recently received another $1,000,000 in Spanish gold of insular receipts from Cuba, as it is acting as the Government's fiscal agent in this matter. The gold, which included Spanish doubloons of as early a date as 1770, and of great interest to collectors, came up in the transport Sedgwick, and was deposited in the United States Assay Office, to be melted up. Some of these coins were rescued, however, by enthusiastic numismatists who learned of their being at the Assay Office, and were enabled to get them by paying their assay value.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 11	579,449
To date this year	4,785,249
Corresponding date last year	7,801,848

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 11	$1,266,500
To date this year	$12,777,600
Corresponding date last year	$48,820,440

Money rate: Collaterial loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canadian Pacific	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Pullman Co.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅜	Republic Steel	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Fed. Steel pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	¾	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Linseed	⅝	General Electric	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Great North. pf.	¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Laclede Gas pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	6	Lake Erie & West	½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	4	Manhattan	1¾
Am. Tobacco	2¼	Met. Street Railway	5½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	2⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2⅞	pf.	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	½	North. Amer.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Northern Pacific	⅞
Chi. G. W., deb.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Consol. Gas	4	St. Paul & Duluth	5⅞
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Stand. R. & T.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¼
Delaware & Hud.	1	Third Avenue	6½
Del., L. & W.	2	West. U. Tel.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Wis. Central	1⅛
Evans. & T. H.	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. Un. Gas 1st	1½	Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	2
B. Un. El.

general that the common stock dividend would be either reduced or passed; and evidence of this was offered in the fact that certain interests were offering the dividend at a large reduction from the regular price.

A story was put out on the street that, in spite of President Havemeyer's statement, the sugar war was nearing an end; but at the office of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., who represent the Mollenhouer and National Companies, it was said there was nothing in the report of which they knew.

In this connection the Street recalls that it was James B. Post, a member of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., who some time ago declared not only that the Sugar Trust was losing money but that its dividends were being paid out of its surplus.

TRACTION STOCKS DECLINE.

After Sugar, the local traction stocks were easily the most conspicuous on the list. Starting out with apparently no special news concerning them, it was not long before a great batch of stories were in circulation in reference to them all. Some of these stories were so absurd that they were dignified with little or no notice; others were apparently regarded as of more consequence, and the result was that when the day closed each of the stocks marked a net decline—in the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit of 2⅞ points, of Third Avenue of 6¼ points, of Metropolitan of 5½ points, and of Manhattan of 1¾ points. But, severe as these losses were, they were not as heavy as they would have been had the low prices of the day reigned, for in all the stocks, except Third Avenue, profit taking toward the end of the day carried the prices up several points.

Chief of the factors contributing to the decline of the stocks was the report on the Street that important interests not hitherto mentioned purposed to bid on the underground railway, and that these interests would be found to be opposed to those in control of the local traction roads.

In Manhattan a speculative clique, which is said to have borrowed 10,000 shares recently, is understood to have sought to further the weakness. The decline brought out from original holders a considerable number of puts, running for various dates, which are said to have been sold by Russell Sage.

As for Metropolitan and Third Avenue, there was nothing new, though in respect to these, as to the others, much talk of diminished profits, &c., in the future was heard. Philadelphia liquidation, referred to elsewhere, also affected Metropolitan.

FEDERAL STEEL'S LOSS.

Federal Steel common was sold yesterday, it is alleged, in order to allow some certain interests to get in at a low figure in order to take advantage of the coming 2½ per cent. dividend. The net loss for the day was 1¼ points, though at one time the decline was a full point greater.

Boston interests were among the buyers, a Wall Street bulletin announcing that interests in that city had been officially informed "that during the second week in February, probably Feb. 13, the Directors of the Federal Steel Company will meet and declare dividends aggregating 2½ per cent. on the common stock, which, with the 1¼ per cent. declared this week, will make 3⅞ per cent., and will place Federal Steel common stock upon a 5 per cent. dividend basis."

The checks for the recently declared dividend are now being sent out.

STOCK STRONGLY HELD.

The strong interests who are holders of Southern Pacific were in evidence yesterday, and, though efforts were made to break the stock below 36, the quotation not only held firmly, but—all the more remarkable in a market which for the most part showed declines—actually appreciated three-eighths of a point.

TOBACCO GOES DOWN.

American Tobacco was conspicuously weak yesterday, at one time falling as low as 95⅝, on outside selling, and also on further talk of aggressive and effective competition on the part of other tobacco companies. Continental Tobacco's weakness was due to the report that its factories in Louisville are now running only half time.

GOOD EARNINGS IGNORED.

The declines of St. Paul and Chicago Great Western were specially noticeable yesterday, in view of the fact that statements were issued by both roads showing continuing increased earnings. For the first week in January St. Paul earned $688,490, as compared with $681,020 a year ago, while in the same time Chicago Great Western's earnings amounted to $106,084, as compared with $92,710 in the first week of last year.

SELLING BY BOSTON.

The selling of Burlington yesterday came largely from Boston, which was a heavy seller of the same stock in the December panic. Nothing could be learned for the reasons of the selling.

DISAPPOINTING STATEMENT.

While Missouri Pacific's weakness yesterday was no doubt in part due to the generally weak tone of the market, it was also contributed to by the report of earnings of the road for the first week of the new year, which showed a decline of $5,000, as compared with the same week last year.

TALK OF CONSOLIDATION.

In connection with the annual meeting of the National Starch Manufacturing Company which is announced to be held in Covington, Ky., Feb. 7, the Street hears that a consolidation of all starch interests is shortly to be effected.

DEALINGS IN FEW STOCKS.

As an evidence of the one-sidedness of yesterday's market it may be said that the dealings in Sugar Trust stocks amounted to fully one-third of the entire transactions for the day, while the local traction stocks, American Tobacco, Federal Steel, and People's Gas took up another third.

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS.

Louis W. Wormser was yesterday elected a member of the Stock Exchange, and John W. McCartney, a broker who failed on July 29, 1898, was reinstated, having settled all his obligations.

When Mr. Wormser appeared on the floor of the Exchange he got an old-time hazing.

LARGE DEBIT BALANCES.

The Sub-Treasury has had large debit balances at the Clearing House every day this week, yesterday's amounting to over $1,800,000, and making a total thus far of about $7,500,000. Yesterday's balance was partly due, as was the previous day's, to moneys paid in for postal receipts.

MUTILATED NOTES RETURNED.

Twenty-nine bundles of mutilated silver certificates, legal tender notes, and Treasury notes, aggregating over $1,100,000, were returned to Washington yesterday by the Sub-Treasury in this city. This is "holiday money," received by local banks, and also money returned from the interior. It is the largest lot of mutilated notes sent to Washington this season. Notes of the smaller denominations were most mutilated.

COTTON FACTS.

"Cotton Facts" is the title of a book dealing with cotton, just issued by Alfred B. Shepperson, author of "The Standard Telegraphic Cipher Code for the Cotton Trade." The book contains much information on cotton that is at once valuable and interesting. These include compilations of cotton crops, receipts, exports, stocks, home and foreign consumption, visible supply, prices, and acreage in the United States and other countries for a series of years. There are also given cotton mill statistics of the United States and other countries, and the reports of the condition of growing cotton crops issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 260.

Declaration of a dividend of 2½ per cent. on Green Bay and Western stock, an increase of 1 per cent. over the amount paid last year.

Capital stock of the Riverside Cotton Mills at Danville to be increased from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 to pay for important projected improvements.

Declaration by the Colorado and Southern Railway of the first dividend on its first preferred stock.

Advance in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount, from 7 to 8 per cent., and in that of the Bank of Bengal from 7 to 8 per cent.

Election of Louis W. Wormser to membership in the Stock Exchange and reinstatement of John W. McCartney to membership.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount to 5 per cent., in that of the Bank of France to 4 per cent.

Price of linseed oil advanced by the American Linseed Company 3 cents to 53 cents per gallon.

Railroad company formed at Joplin, Mo., with $3,000,000 capital, to build 120 miles of road, to be known as the Kansas City, Joplin and Little Rock Railroad.

According to Pittsburg dispatches President Yates of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg is in that city preparing details for the proposed route for coal traffic to the seaboard by way of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, New York Central, and Philadelphia and Reading.

Rumors current in Denver that the Illinois Central is to build into that city.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling.

Talk of a consolidation shortly of all the starch interests.

Increase of 17.53 per cent. in the net earnings of the Grand Rapids Light Company for December and increase of 18.12 per cent. for the year.

Expectation that the meeting of the transcontinental lines, to be held in Chicago today, will result in a settlement of the whole California passenger rate question.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was somewhat more active yesterday than on Wednesday, but the total was much below recent averages, and the bulk of the business was supplied by a single stock. In the absence of demand for stocks, prices naturally went off a little, but there was not much urgent selling, and dullness rather than weakness was the result of the poor demand. Advances were recorded in a few issues, but in the majority of stocks final figures were below those of Wednesday. Apart from the trading in General Carriage, the market showed no life at all, and in a number of prominent issues trading was restricted to 100 or 200 shares.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of probably 2,000 shares. Most of the sales were made at 7¼, which was Wednesday's closing bid. The stock was somewhat heavy in the afternoon, and closed with a quarter of a point loss, at 7 bid. Traders made no effort to either advance or depress the price of the stock, and such manipulation as was employed served merely to keep the price about steady. It was reported that the company will very shortly put in operation a number of vehicles, which will be run at very low rates.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold from 4⅜ to 5, fluctuating between these figures, on very light transactions. It is proposed to make the second payment of $5 due on the stock Feb. 15 the final call, so that thereafter the stock will be of the par value of $10, full paid and non-assessable. This change is approved by the officers of the company, and will, it is said, in all probability be ratified by the stockholders. Friends of the company say that it was generally understood among the original subscribers that the $10, the dates for the payment of which were fixed at the time of subscription, would probably be all that would ever be called upon the stock. The nominal capital was fixed at a high figure in order to allow of the absorption of other companies should it be deemed necessary or advisable to take in other concerns. Officers of the company say that it is no longer necessary to maintain this large nominal capital, as the smaller capitalization represented by the cash payments, including that to be made Feb. 15, will be sufficient to meet the demands of the company's business and allow of such enlargement as may become necessary.

CAST IRON PIPE was the most active of the industrial stocks, transactions in the two issues amounting probably to 1,000 shares. Sales in the preferred stock were made as high as 44, the opening sale having been 43, and as low as 40½, the final sale for the day. The market for the stock was not very wide, and it fluctuated a good deal between sales, a sale at 41½ following immediately on one at 44. This issue closed at 42¼ bid, showing a decline of half a point. Trading in the common stock advanced it to 8, but it fell back fractionally, and closed at 7¼ bid, showing an advance of three-eighths of a point.

AMERICAN BICYCLE.—As a result of the issuing of the stocks of the American Bicycle Company, the prices for the stock have fallen off a good deal within the last few days. Trades were made yesterday in the preferred stock at 43⅛ and 42⅝, and on Wednesday private sales were made considerably below these figures. Fairly good demand for the stock appeared at the opening, but the bids were soon supplied, and at the close stock was offered at 43⅛ without a bid. There was practically no trading in the common stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold to the extent of several hundred shares around 83½, and closed at 83½ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

NATIONAL SALT preferred sold at 78, and closed at 77 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅜
New Amsterdam	22	25
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	44	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	32
American Agricultural Chemical pf	77	79
American Bicycle	13	17
American Bicycle pf		43½
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	24	24¾
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	79	80
Cast-Iron Pipe		8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42½	44¾
Distilling Company of America	6⅞	7⅛
Distilling Company of America pf	25½	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	4⅜	4⅞
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf		40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div	59½	60½
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf	62½	64
National Gramophone, ex div	59	63
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf	77	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey	487	489
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	83¼	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11⅜
Chicago Alton sub	104	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle		65
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid		1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	7	7¼
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	11¼	11¾
New England Transportation	6¼	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127	129
Retsof	20	26
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	108
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23½	24¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	
Standard Gas rights	1⅞	1⅞
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	12	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	89	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	88
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf		110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	103	106

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange enjoyed active trading yesterday, and cotton made an advance of 5 or 6 points on good Liverpool prices and small receipts. Trading was active on the Consolidated Exchange, Sugar getting a large share of attention. The Produce Exchange market was dull and narrow. Wheat was not very firm, but corn and oats held their own well.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

"We have done an average day's business," said last evening an officer of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which reopened its doors on Wednesday. "Our customers, it is true, have taken out a little more than they are depositing, but only a little."

The company's exhibit of conditions at the close of business Jan. 10 included these items: Cash, $4,511,384.68; New York City bonds, $2,514,172.50; other bonds and stocks, $825,251.05; collections outstanding, $131,690.81; demand and time loans and bills purchased, $1,035,562.89; syndicate demand loans, $4,141,649.23. Items of liabilities: Capital and surplus, $5,000,000; deposits, $4,859,186.56; bills payable, $800,000; certificates of indebtedness—Gould and Thomas advances—$2,500,000.

The question of having a Clearing House agent for the company will be considered at the organization meeting next Wednesday. The policy of the present officers of the company is understood to be against the free collection of out-of-town items.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $201,507,726; balances, $12,176,030; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,802,827.

Money on call in London at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅝ and 5.17½@5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 5-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 39⅞@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@15c discount. Chicago—30c discount; New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—90c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The market for American securities opened rather better in response to firmer overnight prices from New York and was well maintained, with business light. The closing tone was firm.

Consols for money, 98⅝; consols for the account, 99; Canadian, 94¼; Erie, 11½; Erie first preferred, 33½; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 75¾; St. Paul, 119⅝; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Atchison, 19¾; Louisville, 80¾; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 6⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Money, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅞@4 per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 66⅛.

Gold to the amount of £63,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and the sum of £100,000 was transferred to the Indian currency account. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.80; Madrid, 28.20; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Prices were strong on the Bourse to-day, being influenced by the reduction in the bank rate here and in London. Foreign securities were firm. Rentes were continually purchased and Spanish 4s were in good demand. Brazilian securities further hardened, owing to the rise in the price of coffee and the improvement in the rate of exchange. Rio Tintos advanced, but the upward movement was not maintained. Kaffirs were fairly steady. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 67.17½.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day in consequence of easier money and encouraging advices from Western Bourses. Industrials were animated as a result of the speech made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, at the launching, yesterday, of the new Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4¼ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—On the Boerse today business was active and prices were firm as a consequence of the favorable money situation and the strength shown by foreign markets. Spanish 4s were the principal feature of the day's transactions. American securities hardened and locals were in demand.

Discount Rate in India.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was to-day raised from 7 to 8 per cent.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay has been increased from 7 to 8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 11, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¼	13⅜	70	Am. Car & Foundry	14	14	14	14	.....
58	60	170	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	60	60	— ½
34	35	100	American Ice	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
12	13	700	American Linseed	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
53½	53⅝	500	American Linseed pf	54⅛	54⅛	52⅜	53⅜	— ⅝
32½	33⅜	240	American Cotton Oil	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	.....
142	148	18	American Express	142½	142½	142½	142½	.....
6⅜	7	10	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
27	29	540	Am. Malting Co. pf	30¼	30½	28¾	28¾	— ½
35⅜	36⅛	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	38⅜	36	36	.....
88¼	89⅜	342	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86¾	89⅜	86	86	—1
47	47¼	18,360	American Steel & Wire	47⅜	48¼	46¼	47⅛	— ⅜
41	42½	200	American Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42	.....
114⅜	114½	195,380	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	120	112¾	114⅜	—6
110	114	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	—4
29	29¼	525	American Tin Plate	29¼	29⅞	29	29¼	.....
96½	96¾	42,863	American Tobacco	100	100	95⅝	96⅜	—2¼
38⅞	39	600	Anaconda Copper	39½	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	.....
19½	19⅝	1,220	At., T. & S. F.	19⅝	19¾	19	19	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	13,850	At., T. & S. F. pf.	59½	59⅜	58¼	59	.....
57⅜	58	8,357	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	58⅞	57⅜	58	— ⅜
74½	74⅝	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75½	75½	74	74½	— ¼
68¾	68⅞	75,258	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72½	72½	66½	68½	—2⅜
144	146	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	—2½
91½	91¾	100	Canadian Pacific	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	29½	3,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¾	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	.....
119¾	119⅞	20,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	121¼	119¾	119¾	— ½
117⅝	12⅛	3,900	Chicago Great West	12¼	12½	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
72½	73¾	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73⅜	73⅝	73	73	— ½
34	37	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ⅞
84¼	86¼	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ⅝
46	50	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
116	116⅛	13,130	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116¾	117	115½	116¼	— ⅛
170	172	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170	170	170	170	.....
159	160	350	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	158	159	—1
103⅞	105	6,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105⅜	105¾	104⅝	105	— ¼
63⅛	64	1,150	C., C., C. & St. L.	61½	62	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅞
15	15½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15	15	15	.....
49½	50⅜	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49	49	49	49	—1
41¾	42¼	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42¼	42¼	40⅜	41½	+ ⅜
9	9⅛	100	Colorado Midland	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
21	21⅜	100	Colorado Midland pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
5¼	5½	660	Colorado Southern	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
41	41½	1,190	Col. Southern 1st pf.	39½	41	39¼	41	+1½
190¾	193	800	Consolidated Gas	193	193	190	190½	—4
32	32⅜	6,740	Continental Tobacco	32	32⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ¾
85	86	1,745	Continental Tobac. pf.	85	85	83½	83½	—1½
114	115	530	Delaware & Hudson	114	114	113	113	—1
174	176	800	Del., Lack. & West.	174	175	174	174	—2
166⅞	167	500	Denver & Rio Grande	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	.....
13½	14½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14	14	14	14	— ⅝
30¾	31½	800	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
7⅞	8	450	Erie 2d pf	16	16	16	16	+ ⅝
95	97	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.	106	106	106	106	— ¼
23	24	100	Evans. & T. H.	41	41	41	41	— ¾
78½	79	3,410	Louisville & Nashville.	78½	78¾	77⅞	78½	+ ⅛
92¾	92¼	12,329	Manhattan Con	94½	95	91¾	92½	—1¾
165¼	165⅜	10,395	Met. Street Railway	172⅝	172⅝	163½	165½	—5½
10⅜	11	340	Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	.....
3¾	4⅛	300	Mexican National etfs.	4½	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	.....
31¼	32	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32	32	31¼	31¼	— ¼
39	39½	4,450	Missouri Pacific	40⅛	40⅛	38⅜	39	— ⅝
37½	40	50	Mobile & Ohio	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....
25	26	100	National Lead Co.	25	25	25	25	— ¼
41	41⅝	400	National Steel	41¼	41	41	41	.....
92	92½	420	National Steel pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
116	116⅛	100	New Jersey Central	116	116	116	116	.....
133	138	135	New York Air Brake	138	138	134	134	.....
133⅛	133⅜	5,090	New York Central	133¾	133¾	132⅜	133¼	+ ⅛
33	36	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅝	—1⅛
21⅜	21½	445	N. Y., Ont. & West	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	— ½
23⅜	23½	2,725	Norfolk & West.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
67¾	68⅛	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
14	14½	810	North American	14½	14	14	14	— ½
...	...	1,030	Northern Pacific	53	53¼	53	53	.....
50⅜	50⅝	4,270	North. Pac., ex div	51¼	51¼	50¼	50⅝	— ⅛
73½	73¾	813	Northern Pacific pf.	73½	73¾	72⅞	73	+ ⅛
41⅜	42	1,995	Pacific Mail	42½	43	41¼	41⅜	— ¼
128⅞	120	6,960	Pennsylvania R. R.	130	130	128⅝	129	— ¾
2¼	2¾	2,100	Penn. R. R., rights	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	.....
102⅜	102¾	10,795	People's Gas, Chicago	101	101¼	100½	102¼	— ⅜
2⅝	3	320	Peo., Dec. & Evans	3	3¼	3	3½	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
93	98	100	Pitts., C. & St. L. pf.	92	92	92	92	—1
56½	57	350	Pressed Steel Car	57⅛	57	57	57	— ⅜
85	86	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
187	189	100	Pullman Company	188	188	188	188	+1
49½	50	1,870	Reading 1st pf.	50	50	49¼	49¼	— ¼
26	27½	100	Reading 2d pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
20¾	21¼	1,100	Republic Iron & Steel.	21	21½	20½	21	+ ¾
65	67	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	65	65	65	65	— ½
9¼	9¼	500	St. L. & San Fran.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
24	25	500	St. L. & Southw. pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
50	50	100	St. Paul & Duluth	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	—3⅝
36½	36⅝	10,410	Southern Pacific	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
11	11¼	110	Southern Railway	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
53	53¼	2,750	Southern Railway pf.	53¼	53¼	52½	53⅛	+

upon which the Directors of these institutions have decided. A good deal of interest is taken in banking circles in the important factor the Mutual Life Insurance Company will be in the future Bank of Commerce. It is well understood that this concern holds a large interest in the National Union, and also controls a good-sized block in the Bank of Commerce. When the capital stock of the National Union is increased, prior to the merger, from $1,200,000 to $5,000,000, the shareholders being allowed to subscribe to three and one-sixth shares of the new stock for each share of their holdings, the Mutual Life interests in the National Union will of ccurse increase in that proportion. This being the case, it is estimated that it will hold the controlling interest in the consolidated bank.

COAL FOUND IN CUBA.

Test Shows That Recently Discovered in the Mayari District Developes a Good Degree of Heat.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 11.—Business men, especially those interested in mining, were greatly interested in a test made today of coal recently discovered in the Mayari district. A coal mine in Cuba would be of the greatest possible value. At present the price of coal is $8 a ton for ships and steam plants, and there is virtually no domestic consumption owing to the prohibitive price. Scientists have held that it was impossible that coal should exist in Cuba, and all tests of reputed discoveries heretofore have resulted in failure.

In to-day's test the fire was kept burning continuously for ten hours. The coal appears to be a product between bituminous and cannel. With a strong draught it developed a remarkable degree of heat, and the experts declared it equal to the best steam coal in the Southern States.

The mining possibilities of Cuba would be enormous if cheaper coal could be secured. Many iron and manganese mines would be developed. Julian Cendoyoa is the owner of the coal claims, and there are indications of a deposit practically unlimited.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

Discount Rate Reduced from 6 to 5 Per Cent.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was to-day reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,234,000, circulation decreased £2,000, bullion increased £1,231,735, other securities decreased £2,227,000; other deposits increased £933,000, public deposits increased £1,193,000, notes reserve increased £1,169,000, Government securities increased £2,206,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 39.47 per cent., as compared with 38.58 per cent. last week.

French Discount Rate Lowered.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The rate of discount of the Bank of France was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. to-day.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, decreased, 69,450,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, decreased, 14,000,000 francs; gold in hand, increased, 12,975,000 francs; bills discounted, decreased, 54,500,000 francs; silver in hand, decreased, 2,750,000 francs.

German Rate to be Lower.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Reichsbank will reduce its discount rate to-morrow.

EXPORTS IN DECEMBER.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Cotton Show Decreases—Oil Increases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The monthly statement of the export of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils from the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the following: Breadstuffs, $19,148,230; decrease as compared with December, 1898, about $12,500,000; cattle and hogs, $2,011,776; decrease about $233,000; provisions, $15,316,357; decrease about $214,000; cotton, $12,831,110; decrease about $14,000,000; mineral oils, $5,476,027; increase $1,300,000; total $67,783,500, as against $93,498,568 for December, 1898. For the twelve months the exports amounted to $712,031,925, as against $789,995,103 for the twelve months of 1898.

Linseed Oil Advance.

The American Linseed Oil Company has advanced the price of its product to 53 cents a gallon, 3 cents more than it has been charging hitherto. This change was the basis for a story printed yesterday to the effect that the Standard Oil Company, needing money for large financial operations in Wall Street, had raised the price of refined oil 3 cents a gallon. As a matter of fact this company has not raised its price since Nov. 23, when there was an advance of ¼ of a cent a gallon.

Sims-Dudley Defense Company.

The stockholders of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company held their annual meeting at 120 Liberty Street yesterday, and re-elected as Directors for the following year G. W. Stockly, President; W. Scott Sims, Vice President; Everett Frazar, C. C. Curtiss, Secretary and Treasurer; Wallace Peck, and Dr. F. W. Merriam.

Exchange Membership Values.

A seat on the Consolidated Exchange was sold for $600 yesterday. A seat on the Cotton Exchange has been offered for $1,200, the only bid for it being $1,100.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$283,620,289
Gold reserve	232,671,586
Net silver	11,843,797
United States notes in the Treasury	18,047,768
Treasury notes of 1890	1,337,166
Total receipts this day	1,768,104
Total receipts this month	16,435,556
Total receipts this year	301,229,451
Total expenditures th's day	2,300,000
Total expenditures this month	16,551,000
Total expenditures this year	280,317,500
Deposits in National banks	93,140,926
Silver bullion	94,249
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	443,761
Government receipts:	
From customs	624,741
Internal revenue	1,105,433
Miscellaneous	37,989

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Moscow Opera House Company of Moscow; capital, $1,800. Directors—Allen S. Eddy and W. J. Randolph of Moscow.

Frank L. Taylor Clothing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank L. Taylor, Isaac B. Holze, and Isidor Strauss, New York City.

Manhattan Inspection Company of New York, to inspect buildings, elevators, &c.; capital, $50,000. Directors—Thomas Hart and T. J. Drummond, New York City.

Alexander Whitely, to manufacture bicycles and other exercising apparatus; capital, $30,000. Directors—Alexander A. Whitely, Alfred P. Perkins, and William L. Trussell, New York City.

Bridgewater Creamery Company of Bridgewater; capital, $5,000. Directors—William J. Briggs, Robert J. Williams, Price Evans, and Irving Rising, Bridgewater; Frank Murray, West Winfield.

Hope Mica Mining Company of Saratoga Springs; capital, $30,000. Directors—William H. Gallor, William B. Milliman, Cornelius Vandenberg, Robert F. Knapp, and Gilbert Hodges, Saratoga Springs.

Schnee-Russell Syndicate of New York City, to manufacture medical apparatus; capital, $20,000. Directors—William Etgen, Douglas Hills, F. J. Campbell, Brooklyn; John V. B. Merritt and John E. Loderose, New York City; Charles T. Russell, Jr., Haddam, Conn.

Black River Telephone Company, to operate a telephone system between Utica and Watertown; capital, $25,000. Directors—John J. Dolliser and Philip Dolliser, Lewis County; Frederick F. Myers, S. C. Capron, and Benedict Gautner, Lyden; H. C. Markham, Lyon Falls; David Swoncott and Frank Harrington, Lee.

Leroy Canning Company of Leroy, to preserve fruits and vegetables; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. N. Keeney, John Maloney, Mathias Muller, Edison M. Harman, and Patrick Gleason, Leroy.

Gloss Stove Blacking Company of Saratoga; capital, $3,000. Directors—Frank D. Cozzens, Williams C. Vandorn, and John B. Beagle, Saratoga Springs.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The Pittsburg Steam Steering and Manufacturing Company was incorporated here to-day, with an authorized capital of $500,000, to manufacture steam steering apparatus. The incorporators are William H. Sykes, D. W. Crosby, and D. W. Garrett, all of Camden.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 11.—The Novelty Advertising Company of Coshocton, Ohio, with a capital of $125,000, was chartered at Dover today.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Central Park West Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Hallahan & Ahearn have sold the seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Ninth Street, known as the Hartley, on a plot 100 by 100. The price is reported at about $335,000.

Patrick Kiernan has bought, for improvement, five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 150.

John S. Kennedy is the buyer of the two lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 360 feet west of Fifth Avenue, recently sold by H. McK. Twombly. It is understood that the plot will be used as the site of a new private school for young women.

F. William Sohns has sold for the estate of Peter Gruber the five-story tenement, with stores, at the southeast corner of Forsyth and Broome Streets, 25 by 87.6.

Edward Polak has sold for Justice Martin J. Keogh Lot No. 15 on Nineteenth Street, Wakefield, to Mrs. Mary E. Hamill; also, for Frank Koch, the southeast corner of First Street and Sixth Avenue, William's Bridge, 50 by 100, to James P. Murphy.

W. P. Mangam has sold for E. Sweeney the five-story flat 218 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 70 by 1.0.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has sold the new six-story tenement 246 West Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, and has bought the five-story tenements 638, 640, and 642 East Fourteenth Street, 81.6 by 103.3, and the six-story flat 212 East Tenth Street, 25 by 92.3.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to a Mr. Kramer the four three-story dwellings 673 to 679 Water Street, on a plot 70 by 71.

The property at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street was mortgaged yesterday by the New York University to the Bowery Savings Bank for $70,000, due in three years.

The Bay State Hotel, Broadway and Bond Street, has changed hands. F. C. Cannon, proprietor of the Putnam House, has purchased the furniture, lease, and business from the Bay State Hotel Company, and is now in possession. The transfer was made through Matt. J. Ward.

Broker Matt J. Ward arranged the recent sale of the Hotel Gerard to Hanlben Brothers, formerly proprietors of the Washington Hotel, in Jersey City.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows.

By Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

1,644 to 1,648 Park Avenue, 75.3 by 90, three five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to J. M. Gilmore..... $61,185

By Herbert A. Sherman.

53 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.6 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Allan McLane..... 12,200

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

34 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 15 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, American Baptist Home Mission Society..... 8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

302 Washington Street, 22 by 75, two-story brick tenement; together with 302 Washington Street, adjoining the foregoing, 22 by 75, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, to Julius Wolf..... 33,100

331 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.4, three-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cornelius F. Kingsland..... 10,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 100 and 102 Oliver Street, east side, 55 feet north of South Street, 40 by 70, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,683; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edwin C. Hoyt, referee, 329 Mott Avenue, east side, 692.2 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 152.6 by 25.6 by 147.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,193; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 211 West Fiftieth Street, for a two-story brick factory, 23 by 96; G. G. R. Wendel of 121 East Eighty-third Street, owner; F. M. Wright of 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 327 Broadway, to a five-story brick store, lofts, and offices; J. L. Barclay of 14 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; William E. Bloodgood of 64 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $250.

For Washington Ridge Road, east side, near One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street and Hillside Street, to a two-story frame stable; William C. Muschenheim, premises, owner; C. T. Berg, architect; cost, $600.

No. 842 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame store; Leopold Jonas of 118 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; F. Wennemer, architect; cost, $600.

No. 46 East Fourteenth Street, to a six-story brick and iron store and lofts, 33 by 200; estate of F. E. Gilbert, owner; Adolph Wohlport of 131 West Tenth Street, architect; cost, $350.

The Advance in Astor Ground Rents.

An effort has been made to make it appear that in renewing ground leases on lots in the neighborhood of Avenue A and Fifth Street the Astor estates are making exorbitant advances in the rentals. One of the trustees for John Jacob Astor said yesterday that it was true that the rentals had been raised, but that the dissatisfaction, if there is any, among the tenants comes from their expecting to have their leases renewed on the same terms as they were twenty years ago. Since the previous leases were made the ground has increased greatly in value, and the present ground rents represent only a fair percentage of income on a valuation lower than the price for which the lots could be sold for cash to-day.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

ALDEN PL, n s, 86 ft e of Webster Av, 15x60; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob J. Ammermann..... $2,925

ALDEN PL, n s, 71 ft e of Webster Av, 15x60x7.2x10x7.9x50; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann.. 2,850

BANK ST, 79, 25x121.7x25x120; Louise W. Berkeley to Charles Elmer, quit claim.. 1

BANK ST, 79, 25x121.7x25x120; Charles Eimer to Catharine A. Deane..... 18,250

CAULDWELL AV, 715, 18.9x115; Simon Unfelder and another to Max Uhlfelder.. 100

CEDAR ST or PL, s e corner of Jackson St, 25x100; Joseph Cudlipp to Annie M. Cudlipp, quit claim 1

CEDAR ST or PL, s e corner of Jackson St, 25x100; Ellen O'Keefe to Annie M. Cudlipp, quit claim 1

COLUMBIA ST, 79, w s, 25x100; Morris Levy and wife to Rosa Levy and another

CANVELOW AV, e s, 293.8 ft s of 148th St, 20x75; Mark Ash and wife to Max Marx. 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; Catharine Meehan to Mary A. Williamson 1

ELIZABETH ST, 127, 25x94; R. M. Marasco and others to the Italian Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 21,500

FORDHAM AV, n s, 3,483 to 3,487, 50x133.11x50x133.9; C. Gottlob Kolb, individually and executor, to John J. Meagher.

FULTON ST, 192 and 194, s s, 50x77; Frederick C. Dexter and another, executors, and others to Isabella P. Runyon, 1-3 part..... 18,000

GREEN AV, Lot 10, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Gelston, at Throg's Neck, 50x170; Mary H. Gulvin and another to Dennis R. Ward and wife..... 2,800

INTERIOR LOT, 175 ft w of West End Av and 100.8 ft n of 93d St, runs n 26.1x n w 125.1x s 29.8x e 125; James M. Horton to Frances M. Jenks..... 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 90.6 ft s of 165th St, 28.6x75; Mary Walther to Maly Malnitzsky 1

KELLY or 152D ST, n s, 235 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x143.6x28.9x157.9; William H. Holmes and another to Bridget Collisch.. 100

KELLY or 152D ST, n s, 235 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x143.6x28.9x157.9; William Donaldson to William H. Holmes and another, quit claim 1

LEWIS ST, 107, w s, 20x100; George Fox and another to Joel Berkowitz 1

LOT 27, Block A, amended map of Mapes estate; Cornelia F. Dellett to William Henderson 800

LOT 423, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate; Sarah Snyder to Lawrence Snyder

MADISON AV, e s, 803.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 17.5x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Ada A. Fritz 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 645 ft s of Samuel St, 82x50; James S. Unger to Aaron Unger, quit claim 1

MOTT AV, widened, w s, 20.11 ft s of 144th St, runs s 6.11 x w — to Walton Av, x n — x e —; Katherine G. Farrell to Carl J. Breidbach, quit claim..... 1

PARK AV, 1,158 and 1,190, w s, 36.8x100; Henry W. Schroeder and another, executors and trustees, to Christiana D. E. M. Feldmann 1

PARK AV, 1,188 and 1,190, w s, 36.8x100; Henry W. Schroeder and another, executors and trustees, to Ida M. Dunkak and another 1

PARK AV WEST, w s, 190.6 ft s of 182d St, 19x90.2x19x89.6; Charles A. Bernhardt and wife to the Northern Improvement Company 1

PLOT at w corner ajoining William Simpson, Jr.'s lands, and 660.9 ft s e of Westchester Av, runs s e 100 ft to point 100 ft n w of Dongan St, x n e 283.7x n w 100x s w 283.7.

Fanny C. Simpson and others to William Simpson, Jr..... 1

POTTER PL, e s, 241.4 ft e of Marion Av, 150x32; James Corbett to Mary Corbett 10

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of Hawthorne St, runs e 300x s 160x w 200x n 50x w 100 to Hawthorne St x n 110; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Mark Ash 100

SILVER ST, n s, 92.9 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x102.6x25x104.4; George P. Baisley and others to Mark H. Brown 1

SILVER ST, n s, 75.2 ft w of Roselle St, 25x102.6x25x100.9; George P. Baisley and another to Mark H. Brown..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 187th St, runs n 50x w 100x49.5x w 25x s 98.9 to 187th St x e 132.8; Milford B. Streeter and another to John McLeavy.... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 20.2 ft n of 128th St, 40.4x83.7x39.11x89.6; Charles E. Orvis to Daniel Farrell ..... Exchange

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft w of Waverly St, 25x100; Martin Colflisch and wife to William Donaldson 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, Lots 13 and 14, map of Norwood; Webster Av, w s, Lots 64 and 65, same map; Marietta De Pasquale to Salvatore M. De Pasquale.... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50.6 s of 179th St, 17.2x64.4x17x60.11; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmer..... 3,875

WEBSTER AV e s, 33.3 ft s of 179th St, 17.2x68.9x17x63.5, Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 3,925

WEBSTER AV, e s, 67.8 ft s of 179th St, 17.2x67.9x17x64.4; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 3,900

WEBSTER AV, e s, 84.11 ft s of 179th St, 16.1x71x10x67.9; Floyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann.. 5,025

WEBSTER AV, e s, 16.1 ft s of 179th St, 17.2x64.5x17x62; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 3,950

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 16.1 x62x16x58.10; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann..... 8,000

2D AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; George Dettner and wife to Andrew Gill. 1

2D AV, 2,284, e s, 25x81; Lillie Keller to Tillie Keller, ½ part..... 1,000

5TH AV, e s, 64 ft n of 73d St, 33x100; Georgia E. Williams to George H. Warren, ½ part..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 58th St, 25x100; Maria Kraus to John Reisemoeber. 15,000

8TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,089, map of Village of Wakefield, 52.6x114; Marietta De Pasquale to Salvatore M. De Pasquale.. 1

10TH ST, 212 East, 25x92.4; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenweiser 100

10TH ST, 212 East, 25x92.4; Catherine M. Begg to Julius B. Fox..... 100

22D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Julius Dreyfus to Catherine M. Begg 100

28TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Lewis S. Wolff and wife to M. H. Goodkind 1,000

42D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Matilda J. and Martha C. McCormick to Robert D. Green 1

49TH ST, s s, 185.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x 100; Frederick V. Haas to Amanda E. McCarthy 11,500

49TH ST, s s, 185.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x 100; Helen F. Beels, as executrix, to Frederick V. Haas 11,500

54TH ST, n s, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x 100.5; Alphonse S. Coper to Josepha Tenopyr anad wife 13,900

54TH ST, s s, 231.3 ft e of 8th Av, 18.8x 100.9; John D. Hass, executor and trustee, to Theresa Sommer 16,500

62D ST, 231 West, 25x100.5; Rose Appel to Flora Hirsch and another 20,000

65TH ST, s s, 124.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Gilbert C. Brown to Eugenie Herrmann 1

65TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Gilbert C. Brown to Sarah Erdmann 1

70TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; William E. Diller and wife to F. S. Freeman..... 67,000

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Bertha Seligman, widow, to Samuel L. Hyman 1

79TH ST, n s, 623 ft of Amsterdam Av, 57.3x—x54.1x102.2; Edwin Shuttleworth and wife to Hattie Schiff and another.. 1

83D ST, 219 West, 25.5x102.2; Protas Gunz to Frederick and Pauline Wertz..... 100

93D ST, 69 and 71 East, 39x100.8; Henry W. Schroeder and another, executors and trustees, to Clara E. Fausner..... 1

93D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 100x 129.8x100x126.9; Isabella E. Haven and another to James M. Horton..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x 100.11; David Thomson, referee, to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees..... 19,000

98TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; David Thomson, referee, to Lambert Suycam and another, trustees..... 19,000

101ST ST, 108 East, 25x100.11; Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company to Rose Appel. 11,000

116TH ST, 110 East, 25x100.11; Edward Fredrich and wife to Adolph A. Becker.. 1

126TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 225x 100.11; C. Lalcester Payne to Frederick W. Livermore 1

135TH ST, 7 West, 17.8x99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees..... 13,000

135TH ST, 15 West, 17.8x99.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees..... 13,000

138TH ST, n w corner of Mill Brook, runs n — 139th St x e — to centre of Mill Brook x s to 138th St; 139th St, n s, at w s of Mill Brook, runs n e — to Brook Av x s — to centre of Mill Brook x s w of 139th St x w —; 140th St, s s, at w s of Mill Brook, runs s — to Brook Av x n — to centre of Mill Brook x n — to 140th St x w —; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to William Stursberg. 50

140TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 16.4x 99.11; Marcus M. Schenk to George A. Stimpson 1

144TH ST, s w corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20x80; B. W. B. Brown, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company. 19,000

147TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Adam Nickel to Carl Neuendorffer 1

147TH ST, s s, 40.6 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Adam Nickel to Carl Neuendorffer 1

179TH ST, s s, 58.10 ft e of Webster Av, 22.2x90; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Jacob A. Zimmermann 2,500

Recorded Leases.

APPEL, Solomon, to the Baldwin Engineering Company; 17th St, 107 West, 5 3-12 years $1,700

AYCRIGG, John A., and others to Jordan L. Snedecor & Sons; Barclay St, 96, w s, 2 years..... 1,800 to 2,000

CARSTENS, John, to Peter Lieberman; Hester St, 143, 3 years..... 980

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to F. F. Procter; 58th St, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 125x1,005, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1900 20,000

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Ike Katz and another; Orchard St, 159 and 161, 5 years ..... 3,500 to 6,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General of the United States; Broadway, n w corner of 69th St, 10 years..... 8,000

PRICE, Joseph, to Francesco D'Eufemia; Monroe St, 13 and 15, 5 years..... 6,840

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Ellen T. and Jacob W., to Lucy G. Thompson; 16 Minetta St, or lane, 3 years..... $4,000

ALLEN, Elmer, to Lewis C. Mathews; 190th St, n w corner of Croton Aqueduct, 1 year 2,000

ASH, Mark, to Max Marx; Sherman Av, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 3 years.... 6,000

BANNER, Philipine, to the Emanuel Congregation; 25 West 71st St, 3 years..... 30,000

BARKIN, Samuel, to Bessie Barkin; 243 and 245 Henry St, 5 years..... 55,000

BECKER, Mina and Adolph A., to Marion M. Swinyard; 114 East 116th St, 1 year 2,000

BEGG, Catharine M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 246 West 22d St, 1 year 7,000

BERKOWITZ, Joel, to George Fox and another; 107 Lewis St, installments.. 4,800

BETZ, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 415 East 10th St, 1 year. 4,000

BRILLIANT, Julius, to Gotham Savings Bank; Mott Av, widened, s w corner of 144th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BRYANT, James S., to Louise Diebold; 712 and 712½ East 134th St, 3 years..... 6,500

CARLEW, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12 West 76th St, 3 years 45,000

CARLEW, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 West 76th St, 3 years 45,000

CARLEW, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16 West 76th St, 3 years 45,000

CHAMBERS, William F., to Bertha Wagner; 236 West 75th St, 3 years..... 15,000

CLARKE, Mabel, to Isaac S. Isaacs; 137 West 43d St, 1 year 1,000

CUDLEPP, Annie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cedar St, s e corner of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 1,700

DEANE, Catherine A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 79 Bank St, 1 year. 9,000

DEMAREST, Elizabeth A., individually and as executrix, to George Ross; 63d St, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years.. 4,000

DENTON, Henry M., to B. Clark Andrews, trustee, &c.; 124th St, n s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 85,000

ERDMANN, Sarah, to Bernhard Kaufman; 65th St, s s, 104.8 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 10,000

FOWLER, Everett E., to Abram B. Custer; Prospect Av, widened, e s, 401.1 ft n of Westchester Av, ½ year.. 300

FOX, Julius B., to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 212 East 10th St, 5 years..... 26,000

GOODLAND, Martin H., to Sarah M. Marvin and others, trustees, executors, &c.; 40 West 28th St, 1 year..... 35,000

GRAY, Matilda, to Herbert S. Ogden; Willis Av, e s, 121 ft n of 135th St, ½ year 300

GREEN, Robert D., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 42d St, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 1,000

GREENFALCH, Richard N. or M., to William A. Parks; Central Park West, n w corner of 108th St, demand..... 2,790

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; Park Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 90th St, 5 years 25,000

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; Park Av, w s, 50.4 ft n of 90th St, 5 years 25,000

HART, Henry, to Charles Haas; 77 to 81 Park Row, extends to William St, 1 year 125,000

HAYWARD, Charles M., and wife to Anna N. Rogers; Transverse Road at 200th St, n s, at n w s of Valentine Av, ½ year 750

HAYWARD, Charles M., and wife to Helen S. D. Foote; Transverse Road at 200th St, n s, at n w s of Valentine Av, 1 resume business 2,750

HERRMANN, Eugenie, to Bernhard Kaufman; 65th St, s s, 124.8 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 10,000

HYMAN, Samuel L., to Bertha Seligman; 72d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments 28,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to James M. Horton; interior lot, begins at centre line of block between 93d and 94th Sts, at point 175 ft w of West End Av, 2 years..... 6,000

JOHNSON, Hannah and Emma E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 384 Pleasant Av, 5 years..... 14,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Jacob J. Janeway and others, executors, &c.; 86th St, n s, 289 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 27,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Jacob J. Janeway and others, executors, &c.; 86th St, n s, 198.10 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 26,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Charles F. Dunckelee, trustee; 86th St, n s, 216 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 27,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Catherine T. Smith; 321 West 86th St, 3 years..... 26,000

KOKER, Louisa, to the East River Savings Institution; 236 East 124th St, 5 years 15,000

LEVIN, Nathan B., to Almon Gunnison and another, trustees; Valentine Av, n e corner of 180th St, 3 years..... 8,250

LEVIN, Nathan B., to St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; Valentine Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 180th St, 3 years..... 5,250

LIPPOLD, Henry F., to Bernard Meyer; 844 East 170th St, 3 years..... 3,000

LYONS, Mary, to J. Campbell Thompson; 51 Washington St, 2 years..... 5,000

McCARTHY, Amanda E., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 88th St, s s, 121.8 ft w of 6th Av, demand..... 7,000

McGRATH, Hannah, to Newbury D. Lawton; 171st St, s e corner of Crotona Place, 1 year 1,000

MEAGHER, John J., to C. Gottlob Kolb; 3,483 to 3,487 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

MEEHAN, James F., to John F. Steeves; Westchester Av, at n s of 156th St, ½ year 10,000

MEEHAN, Michael, to John F. Steeves; Trinity Av, e s, 200 ft s of 156th St, demand 5,000

MENSING, Bernard, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, e s, 40.11 ft n of 40th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MORRELL, Annette C., and Ida M. Dunkak to Irving Savings Institution; Park Av, w s, 64 ft n of 93d St, 1 year..... 5,000

NEUENDORFFER, Carl, to Adam Nickel; 147th St, s s, 175 ft w of the Boulevard, 1 year 1,000

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY to the Bowery Savings Bank; 439 to 443 1st Av, s w corner of 26th St, 3 years..... 70,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Anne E. Berwick and others; Fordham Av, w s, 1,324.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, extends to Madison Av, 3 years 5,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Donald K. Brown, executor, &c.; Fordham Av, w s, 1,324.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, extends to Madison Av, collateral 5,000

ROBIZEK, William, to Julia A. M. Weeks; 188th St, s s, 105 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years 6,000

RUFF, August, to Moses Hochster; 121 East 10th St, 5 years..... 28,000

SCHREYER, Peter, to John H. Betz; 45th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SECATHE, Bertha, to Frances Bowne, administratrix, &c.; Crotona Place, w s, 199.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 3,500

SECATHE, Bertha, to Josephine H. Hayward; Crotona Place, w s, 179.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 3,500

SECATHE, Bertha, to Newbury D. Lawton; Crotona Place, w s, 179.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 800

SECATHE, Bertha, to Newbury D. Lawton; Crotona Place, w s, 199.10 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 800

SOMMER, Theresa, to John H. Hass, trustee; 54th St, n s, 231.3 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Eugene A. Hoffman and another, as Chairman, &c.; 11th Av, Hudson River, 20th and 21st Sts, the block, secures fund for scholarships 63,079

VAN SAUN, Albert, to Jacob Berry and another; 212 West 46th St, 1 year..... 3,000

WALDRON, Martin, to Susan A. Kelly; Morris Park Av, n s, 147.7 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 5 years..... 1,900

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to United States Savings Bank; Webster Av, s e corner of 179th St, ½ year..... 21,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G. and Joseph B., trustees, to Henry G. Peters..... $2,575

CADWALADER, John L., trustee, to Marion Cutting ..... Nom.

ENTZ, Ada A., to Harry C. Bryan..... 3,983

GRUNDLER, Joseph, and wife to Elizabeth Lauter 2,500

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 62,000

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Sarah Oppenheimer. 3,000

KENDALL, Phoebe A., to Chester F. Reynolds ..... Nom.

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Joseph L. Hewlett..... 3,000

MACDUFF, Alexander, to Carrie Grossman and another..... 5,073

MANN, Frederick, to the Provident Savings Loan and Investment Company.. Nom.

MOHLMAN, Louise C., guardian, &c., to Albert G. C. Hahn..... 16,304

OOTHOUT, Jane E., to Walter N. Hallgarten..... 13,500

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mary E., to Katherine C. Sadlier and another..... 3,000

POHALSKI, Henry, to Solomon Schelinsky ..... Nom.

PURDY, Edward L., to Kate J. Dodin... 2,500

SCHROEDER, Henry W., and another, executors, &c., to Christiana D. E. M. Feldmann..... 11,000

STRONG, Charles E., and another, trustees, &c., to John L. Cadwalader, cotrustee ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Simon Adler and another..... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,030; Christian Vorndran against Mary E. Larkin, owner; McConologue Brothers, contractors..... $48

BROADWAY, 498; David H. Darrin against Joseph Bass and Lee G. Lawrence, trustees and contractors..... 297

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; John Coombs against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor 1,464

CHERRY ST, 196; E. and P. Martin against George, Kahe and Hyman Rosenblum, owners and contractors..... 925

LENOX AV, n e corner of 112th St, 100x 125; Newark Varnish Works against Ast & Exner, owners; Ludwig Wolfram, contractor 223

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43x 70; the Collins Building and Construction Company against William P. Kirk, owner and contractor 3,398

SIMPSON ST, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Charles Askey against Mary Lally, owner and contractor..... 320

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100x100; Clonin & Messinger against Michael M. Keshin and others, owners and contractors 2,842

4TH ST, 57 East; Thomas G. Knight against Jacob Sommer, owner; Louis Swelban, contractor 1,200

6TH AV, 656 and 658; George Mackenzie against Union Trust Company and another, owners; F. Klengman & Co., contractors 1,688

7TH AV, 2,208 and 2,210; Thomas Wheeler against Mr. and Mrs. Meehan, owners; Thomas G. Shannon, contractor... 30

8TH AV, 2,921; Charles V. McCon

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH K. EMMET, Bankrupt.—No. 1,831.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph K. Emmet, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 9, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.,
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRIETTA M. M. FRAME, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,890.

To the creditors of Henrietta M. M. Frame of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henrietta M. M. Frame was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

NO. 1,710.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS HODES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Hodes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. MULLAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas B. Mullan of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas B. Mullan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.,
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. NEWMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Newman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 10th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FANNY RELKIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,905.

To the creditors of Fanny Relkin, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Fanny Relkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

NO. 1,710.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS HODES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Hodes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. MULLAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas B. Mullan of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas B. Mullan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.,
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. NEWMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Newman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 10th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT A. ROBERTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,000.

To the creditors of Herbert A. Roberts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Herbert A. Roberts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

NO. 1,792.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROSA RUBENSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rosa Rubenstein, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH RUEHL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Ruehl, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 10th, 1900.

NO. 1,843.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MORTIMER NORDEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mortimer Norden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB W. SEGALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,953.

To the creditors of Jacob W. Segall of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob W. Segall was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

NO. 1,782.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP SHWITZER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Shwitzer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 11, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN THELBERG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,979.

To the creditors of John Thelberg, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said John Thelberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY—APPROVED SCHEDULES, 25c. per doz. Have a set in your office, as they are always wanted in a hurry. REILLY & CO., Law Blank Publishers, 78 Nassau St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI to AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.
ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Pauline Fernando, Jacob Schmitt and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d22-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD, as trustee for Margaret M. Hawes, plaintiff, against GEORGE E FOWLER and May Adele Fowler, his wife; William Fulton, Sarah L. Henningsen, John B. Harrison, Edmund A. W. C. Hammond, Simonds Furnace Company, The Staines Peck & Taber Company, William T. Brewer, William Hanley, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 25, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Sarah L. Henningsen: :

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15, 1899.

FIELD & HARRISON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, with the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d29-1aw6wF&f9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900 WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lillian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILLIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 281 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan New York City. n3-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhatten in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA C. WEBB, THOMAS B. HULDEKEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

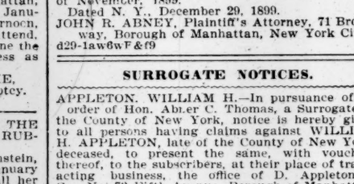
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214 on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 13th, 1891, and recorded the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to the defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1890, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,355 56-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422 81-100, together with the costs of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

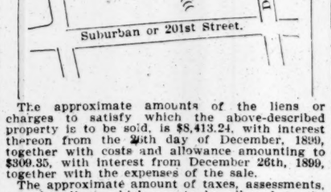
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 53-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $309.35, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $945.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
d29-2aw8w&ja19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLOTTE DEMMERLE and others, plaintiffs, against LOUIS DEMMERLE and others, defendants.

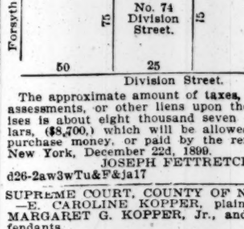
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the building erected thereon, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Avenue as vested in the City of New York, twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 20th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as legally opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,032.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $190.09, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899, besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending for the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT,
Referee.
d22,26,29,ja2,5,9,12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

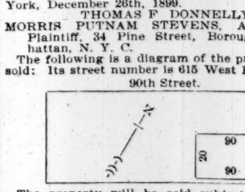
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Division Street, distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Division and Forsyth Streets; running thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to Lot Number Five, in said lot, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Forsyth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the northerly side of Division Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 74 Division Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HENRY BRILL, Esq., Attorney for Defts. Edw. Egenberger, 220 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon the said premises is about eight thousand seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) which will be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said

BIDS FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Commissioners May Have But One Offer for the Contract.

TO SHUT OUT COMPETITION

Engineer Parsons on Current Rumors—City May Build Tunnel If No Bidders Appear.

A report is current that when, next Monday afternoon, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners proceeds to examine the bids for the construction of the tunnel it will find only one, or perhaps two offers. It is stated that within the last few days a great deal of quiet negotiating has been going on; that interests which at first seemed irreconcilable have been made to harmonize by mutual concessions, with the result that there will be no competition for the contract, unless from parties who have been making their arrangements entirely sub rosa.

This view of the condition of affairs is borne out to some extent by a statement made yesterday afternoon to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES by William Barclay Parsons, the Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Parsons said that no bids had yet been put in, and that of course it was impossible to tell certainly how many, if any, would be received. "But," added Mr. Parsons, "I think it certain that there will be one bid at least from responsible persons, which it will be possible to accept." Some weeks ago Mr. Parsons declared that he expected to receive half a dozen bids.

"You may be certain," Mr. Parsons continued, "that none of the bids will be put in until within a few minutes of the time limit. You must remember that each bid is to be accompanied by a certified check for $150,000. Money is not so cheap now that people are willing to sacrifice the interest on such an amount as that for even a day. Therefore, you can gather absolutely nothing from the circumstance that we have received no bids at present. We did not expect any. As for myself, I feel confident that the work of constructing the tunnel will soon be begun. Of course I am continually hearing all sorts of rumors. I have heard enough to-day to fill THE NEW YORK TIMES. Applications for particulars and directions as to how to make bids are also still being received here, but one can gather nothing from them. I do not, however, expect that there will be any freak bids this time. The necessity for a $150,000 certified check is sufficient to prevent that."

It is stated that the Commissioners will devote themselves at present only to the carrying out of the plans for a tunnel which have already been made, and will not attempt to extend the scope and power of the commission to building a tunnel under the East River. President Alexander E. Orr said yesterday that there is now sufficient money available to proceed simultaneously with the sections of the underground road. The tunnel under the East River to South Brooklyn proposed by Controller Coler would involve new and unknown financial responsibilities. Therefore, although the Controller's resolution for a connecting tunnel is in the hands of the attorneys for the commission, and it may be found that the latter has the power to undertake such a work, it is very unlikely that it will do so, at present at any rate.

Corporation Counsel Whalen believes that there will be two bidders for the underground road contract. When asked yesterday whether he knew of any individuals or firms that would bid, he replied:

"I have been told that there will be at least two responsible bidders, and I would not be at all surprised if there should be more.

"One of the leading men in the Rapid Transit Commission told me the other day that the contract for the entire system would be given out on Tuesday, and that the road would be completed in three years.

"If, by any chance, and I do not think there is any, there should be no bidders, the road will be built by the city and operated by the city."

A delegation of residents of Washington Heights and the Borough of the Bronx will call on Mayor Van Wyck this afternoon to urge him to use his influence to have both sections of the underground road, from the City Hall to the city terminus, built at the same time. It is expected that the delegation will consist of between 200 and 300 persons.

Date for Tunnel Franchise Hearing.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly setting Jan. 29 as the date for a hearing on the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Company for a franchise to construct a tunnel from Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, under the East River to a point in this borough south of Fulton Street and west of Broadway. After the hearing the Municipal Assembly will fix the remuneration. Thereafter the Board of Estimate will pass upon this rate. Then the Assembly must concur in or reject the Board of Estimate's action.

Fireman Gleason Wins His Suit.

The suit brought by Mortimer P. Gleason against the city to be reinstated as a member of the Long Island City Fire Department and to recover back salary, ended yesterday afternoon in the Queens County Court by Justice Garretson directing the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff. The suit of Gleason was a test case and one of about sixty-six similar suits. The back salaries of the plaintiffs amount to about $125,000. The men who were appointed by Mayor Gleason were dismissed after consolidation on the ground that there was not sufficient money in the Long Island City Department to pay their salaries.

GOOD PRICES FOR RARE STAMPS.

One New York Carriers' Brings $261 at the Hunter Sale.

Rare carriers' stamps of the F. W. Hunter collection brought good prices at the sale last evening in the United Charities Building. The bidding was chiefly by dealers representing customers. The largest buyers were H. L. Calman and J. C. Bidwell.

Mr. Bidwell bought a New York carriers' stamp, 2 cent on 3 cent, on original cover, the only copy known to be in existence, for $261, the highest price paid during the sale. H. L. Calman paid the next highest price, $125, for a New York carriers' stamp of 1846-49, Type C25; 2 cent red, cut close at left and pen canceled.

THE CHEAP CAB SERVICE.

General Carriage Company Will Introduce It in a Few Days.

Plans formed last Summer by the promoters of the General Carriage Company for the introduction of cheap cab service in this city are about to be carried out, and the company will within a few days put in operation a number of vehicles. The charge for cabs will be 25 cents a mile, but a rate lower than this may be fixed by the company when its plans go into full operation.

Negotiations are now under way looking to the purchase of the New York Cab Company by the General Carriage Company and other important developments in the plans of the latter company are also said to be under way. It is intended to operate a large number of cabs and vehicles of various kinds and to make the fares as low as possible, all of which is in pursuance of the plans announced when the General Carriage Company was incorporated last Summer.

An order for 200 vehicles has been placed with the Woods Motor Vehicle Company, and delivery of the full order within a reasonably short time has been promised, but officers of the General Carriage Company say that they cannot say just how soon this number of vehicles will be in operation. The service will be increased as rapidly as possible.

Proposed Library Law Discussed.

The members of the New York Library Club, at their regular monthly meeting last evening, at 40 Lafayette Place, discussed the proposed library law. The members believe the new law will be favored by library clubs throughout the State and will urge that it be passed. Among those who spoke were J. H. Wing, who discussed the laws of Massachusetts; R. E. Helbig, the laws of New Hampshire and Wisconsin; Miss Hasse, the laws of California, Illinois, and Iowa, and Miss Pineo, the law of Connecticut.

HUNGRY, STOLE BARS OF SOAP.

Brooklyn Man Thought He Was Getting Dog Cakes.

John Ryan, a middle-aged man living at 336 South Third Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night on complaint of Henry Kroncke, a grocer at Grand and Berry Streets, charged with stealing seven bars of soap displayed in front of the store. Ryan was taken into custody after an exciting chase for several blocks.

When the prisoner heard Grocer Kroncke tell the Sergeant at the desk in the station house that the bundle stolen contained soap he exclaimed: "Soap! Why I thought I was stealing food, not soap."

The prisoner said he was under the impression he was stealing dog cakes and was driven to desperation by hunger.

$30,000 FIRE IN GRAND STREET.

The New Steam Power Searchlights Used with Good Effect.

Two alarms were sent in late yesterday afternoon for a fire on the fifth floor of the five-story brick building 215 and 217 Grand Street and 97 Elizabeth Street.

The blaze originated in the establishment of Julius Schwartz, manufacturer of women's waistbands. The fire made its way to the fourth floor, where it was soon controlled. Much damage was done on the floors below by water.

The damage is estimated at about $30,000, divided as follows: Julius Schwartz, fifth floor, $10,000; J. Bloomberg, fourth floor, $1,500; K. Jackson, third floor, $1,500; De Julio Mandolin Company, third floor, $3,000; American Carbon Company, third floor, $3,000; Henry Smith, stamp works, third floor, $2,000; Lion Easel Company, Fulton Stamp Works, second floor, $1,500; Rosa Seydel, second floor, printing; Manhattan Chemical Company, first floor, $2,000, and Schlesinger, Lowenthal & Co., candles, first floor, $2,000. The losses are all covered by insurance.

Chief Croker used the recently acquired portable steam-power searchlights on the fire with effectiveness. The smoke completely filled the building, but the shafts of intense white light readily penetrated it and the firemen easily found their way through the building.

A. A. GRIFFING SUES FOR $10,000.

Was Placed Under Arrest When He Tried to Examine Company's Books.

Another suit has been added to the long list of those to be defended by the A. A. Griffing Iron Company of Jersey City. The latest is in the nature of a complaint made by Abner A. Griffing, the founder of the company, who demands $10,000 damages, and involves the question of the right of a stockholder to examine the books and papers of a corporation in which he is financially interested.

Mr. Griffing in November last went to the main office, at 449 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, and two days later visited the New York office, at 66 Centre Street, and sought to examine the books. In each instance he was ejected, placed under arrest, and promptly discharged by the Sergeant on duty at the police station to which he was taken. Now he has begun suit in the United States Court for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. With members of his family he owns 536 of the 3,000 shares of the capital stock of the company.

Thomas H. Williams was the President and General Manager, but was summarily removed on Nov. 23, 1898, when charges were made against him. A suit, which is still pending in New Jersey, was brought against him to recover $25,000, which, it is alleged, he wrongfully procured from the company. In May, 1899, Williams, who was the owner of about 40 per cent. of all the stock, secured the aid of other stockholders and an election was had.

Edward F. C. Young, who was receiver of the Dixon Crucible Company and President of the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City, was elected President. Mr. Williams was made Vice President and General Manager, and Isaac C. Ogden Secretary and Treasurer. While it is said the company is doing a profitable business no dividends have been paid since 1894, although the annual report for 1898 shows a surplus of more than $203,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

STATEMENTS BY MERCHANTS TO COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.—Crippen, Lawrence & Co., who were doing business in September, 1893, at Denver, Col., made an assignment in insolvency under the laws of that State to Stepheh H. Stannard, who demanded from the Seaboard National Bank the amount which stood on its books to the firm's credit. The demand having been refused, Daniel Bradley, as assignee of the claim from Stannard, sued the bank for the money. The bank asserted it was misled and defrauded by a statement of the company's condition made through a commercial agency in 1891, into making a loan of $7,500 to Crippen, Lawrence & Co., and claimed the right to retain the deposit as an offset to the loan, and rescind the contract for the loan, which had not then matured. A judgment given in favor of the defendant on the trial has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. In reference to the plaintiff's claim that there could be no legitimate relation between the statement to the commercial agency of the company's condition, Justice Patterson, giving the opinion, says the bank was authorized at the beginning of its transactions with the firm to rely upon the truth of the statement, and to base its transactions upon it, and adds: "Commercial agency reports relating to the financial standing and condition of those in business have become part of the ordinary business methods of the country. Reports of such agencies are in general used for the purpose of establishing credit. Where a dealer makes to such an agency for the purpose of effecting credit, a false or fraudulent representation respecting his property, and the reports become known to and are relied upon by persons giving credit on the face thereof, the representations contained in the agency's statement have the same effect as if they were made directly by the person accredited to the person who acts upon the faith of them." Justice Patterson holds, however, that the statement referred to was not successfully impeached in any of the respects in which it had been attacked, and that from all that appeared it was a fair and honest statement of the condition of the firm at that time.

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ATTORNEY'S LIEN.—John D. Schriever, in his suit in Kings County against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, to recover damages for personal injuries, agreed to pay his attorney for the latter's compensation 40 per cent. of the amount that should be realized. Schriever, who is irresponsible, then settled with the company for $350, without the knowledge of the attorney, and spent the money. Justice Gaynor has denied the attorney's motion for leave to continue the action and prosecute it to judgment, holding that the attorney's lien was subject to the right of the parties to compromise and settle, and was determined by the amount agreed to be paid in settlement, the same as it would be by obtaining a judgment. The money having been all paid over to the client without the attorney's consent, the party paying it would nevertheless be required to pay to the attorney the amount he was entitled to by his lien, the same as if the judgment was paid to the client. The attorney, the Court held, could not repudiate a settlement by the parties, and prosecute the action for the purpose of trying to get a judgment for more than the amount of the settlement, so as to realize more out of his lien.

Delta Upsilon Society Dinner.

The Delta Upsilon Society held its annual dinner last night at the Arena café. About 100 persons were present. Rufus Hughes presided. The toasts and speakers were: "Honor versus Wealth," Dr. Henry Randall Waite, President of the American Institute of Civics; "Brooklyn Politics," Edward P. Horwitt; "Reformation," Dr. Ralph L. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; "The Real War," Frederick M. Crossett of the Seventh Regiment.

Rope Factory Again Working.

The Standard Rope and Twine Company of Brooklyn, which was forced to shut down its mill in Waterbury Street two weeks ago on account of scarcity of manila hemp, has resumed work in the mill. The company employs nearly 700 hands, who were in idleness during the holidays.

Annual Dinner of Maryland Society.

The first annual dinner of the Maryland Society was held last evening at Flouret's café. Seventy-five members of the society and guests were present. Addresses were made by the guests of the evening, Messrs. James A. B. Dilworth, President of the Delaware Society, and Henry R. Towne, President of the Pennsylvania Society.

EXCISE JURY REBUKED

Judge Cowing Abruptly Adjourns Court After an Acquittal.

A Juror Who Protested Was Promptly Silenced by the Judge—A New Panel Ordered.

Judge Cowing, who has been trying excise cases for a week or more, lost his temper yesterday in Part II. of the General Sessions, and after a severe rebuke to the jury, which almost resulted in an altercation, he abruptly adjourned the court.

Sixty of the excise cases had been disposed of, and only one conviction had been secured, when the case of Samuel Semachowitz of 50 Delancey Street was taken up yesterday morning. Semachowitz was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, Sept. 10, 1898. Policeman Higgins, who was the chief complaining witness, said he had gone into Semachowitz's place on that day and found a crowd of men and women sitting around the tables drinking beer and other liquors. He said that as one of the bartenders was passing him with a tray containing two dozen glasses of beer, he picked up one of the glasses, and, tasting its contents, found that it was filled with beer. According to the policeman's story, he then ordered a glass of beer, which he was served with, and which he paid for.

Semachowitz was put on the stand in his own defense, and admitted having sold the beer to Higgins. He said, however, that he had served a sandwich with the beer.

After listening to this testimony the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of not guilty.

When Judge Cowing heard this he grew red in the face and half rose from his chair.

"Mr. District Attorney," he said in a loud voice, "I want to stop right here. There is no use trying these cases with this kind of a jury. This was as clear a case of guilt as ever was tried in court. There was no more question of the defendant's being guilty than there is of my being seated in this chair. It is a farce to take this great Court of General Sessions, bring these cases before us, and then try to make a farce of the administration of criminal justice. I see no use, therefore, in trying any more of these excise cases before this panel of jurors. Get another panel of jurors, and see if you can get any jury in the City of New York to say that a man is guilty when he is proved so. Let it be put upon record that the reason the Court refuses to proceed with these cases is that a case has been tried here this morning without any contradiction in the evidence, which closely established the defendant's guilt; that the party violated the law, and yet the jury acquitted him. Let that go on record. The man himself went on the stand; there was no conflict in the evidence; it was clearly proved that he sold lager beer on a Sunday, and that he was carrying it on a tray."

At the conclusion of the Judge's speech Mr. O'Hare, the defendant's counsel, arose and said that the case depended on the credibility of the officer. "If you will look at the complaint he swore to in the Police Court and compare it with his evidence today you will—"

"We had better get other policemen, then," interrupted the Judge. "Have you any doubts as to the defendant's guilt?"

"I have," said the lawyer.

"Well, I haven't," said the Judge.

No. 7 of the jury, Julius Rosenthal, of 114 Wooster Street, who had been shifting uneasily in his seat during the Judge's address, arose at this point and said: "I think, Judge, that you have insulted all of us, we—"

"Sit down!" commanded the Judge. "I don't want to hear from you. I don't want to have anything to do with a jury which disregards evidence and fails to conscientiously do its duty. I don't want to hear anything more from you."

The juror appeared very angry, and started to speak, but what he said was rendered inaudible by the noise the spectators made in their efforts to get a look at him, and the cries of "Order!" from the court officers. A court officer went around to Rosenthal, and, placing his hands on his shoulders, forced him into his seat. As soon as order was secured in the courtroom the jury was dismissed and the court adjourned.

CREVICES IN NO. 3 DRY DOCK.

Navy Yard Officials Fear the Structure Will Collapse.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the safety of Timber Dry Dock No. 3 the largest owned by the United States Navy. Large crevices appeared in one side of the dock during the heavy rains of last Summer, and within the last few days sand and water have been oozing through the weakened sides in quantities sufficient to cause alarm. Although $600,000 was spent in repairs on the dock about a year ago it has never been considered to be in first class condition.

Work will be hurried on Timber Dry Dock No. 2, which is being rebuilt in stone, as a collapse in No. 3 dock would leave the yard with only the smallest dry dock available.

The battleship Texas left No. 3 dock a few days ago, and it is hoped that the Massachusetts can be taken in next Monday for repairs.

Large Coal Pockets for Cob Dock.

Capt. Frank Wildes, Commander H. M. Manney, and Ernest P. Goodrich, United States Navy, as a special board are considering plans for building coal pockets on the Cob Dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with a storage capacity of not less than 60,000 tons. It is estimated that by storing this amount of coal, which would be equal to a year's demands upon the stock both for warships and for use in the yard, the Government could save at least $30,000 a year. The pockets, if built, will be connected with the coaling pier to be built during the coming year. Manual labor on the new pier will be practically abolished, as the coal will be transferred from the cars to the bunkers of the warships by machinery.

FLOODED LOT MAKES TROUBLE.

Woman Asks $10,000 Damages for Alleged Ruined Health and Business.

Mrs. Eliza J. Mitchell, who keeps a boarding house at 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against George Schreiner, a builder living at 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mrs. Mitchell is an invalid, suffering with rheumatism, and her business has almost vanished, as the result, so she alleges, of the flow of water from the adjoining vacant lot into her cellar and the consequent trouble from dampness and extinguished furnace fires.

Mr. Schreiner owns the vacant lot. It abuts on the East Eighty-fifth Street Public School. In November, 1897, Mr. Schreiner took out a building permit and started excavation. In purchasing the lot, Mr. Schreiner had, it is alleged, a full appreciation of its desirableness to the Board of Education as a recreation ground. Excavation had not gone on more than three or four days before Mr. Schreiner was notified that the Board of Education had instituted condemnation proceedings to acquire the lot.

Shortly afterward a rainstorm came, which, Mrs. Mitchell says, filled the depression in the excavated lot to such an extent that it finally broke through her foundation wall and flooded the cellar. The servants generally refused to go down and repair the damage. One left her service on account of the alleged unsanitary conditions. Finally, Mrs. Mitchell went down and attended to it herself, and thereby incurred the rheumatism she says. Some of the boarders became sick, and many left her house. She is now practically helpless as a result of rheumatic trouble, and her patronage has become very much cut down, she declares, as a result of her helplessness and inability to conduct her housework properly.

Mr. Schreiner, in his answer, denies any knowledge of such damage or that it can be proved to have followed from gathering of water on his property.

Cross-Eyed Point Baffles Second Jury.

Richard Johnson, four years old, was run over in front of his home, on Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, a year ago by a trolley car and seriously injured. The lad's parents brought suit to recover $5,000 damages. One of the allegations made on behalf of the plaintiff was that as a result of the accident he was suffering from strabismus. The company produced two medical experts, who testified that strabismus was a trait of the Johnson family, after which the company's counsel called the boy's father and aunt to show that both were cross-eyed. The jury was unable to agree, and was yesterday discharged. The case was first tried in May last, the jury being unable to agree at that time.

Br-r-r, just the time of year when damp raw winds, sudden freezes make warm underwear doubly cosy and comfortable.

All the chill dispelling sorts here.

$1 to $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TROUBLE IN NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Willcocks in Military Arrest for Alleged Disobedience of Orders of the Colonel.

Capt. Washington Willcocks, Company G, Ninth Regiment, Senior Captain in the regiment, has been placed under military arrest by Col. William F. Morris, for an alleged disobedience of orders, and it is said a court-martial is likely to follow.

There was a regimental drill at the armory on Wednesday night of this week, in preparation for a review to be tendered Major Gen. Charles F. Roe. The Colonel desired a rehearsal of the movements to be executed on that evening. This entails an equalization, and companies which have more than enough men to make up the required strength assign their surplus men to other companies not so strong in membership. Company G is one of the strong companies, and is also well drilled. When the time came to form the regiment word was sent to Capt. Willcocks to send a detail of men to the Adjutant to help fill up another company short of men.

Then, according to the statement of those present, Capt. Willcocks got very angry, and declared that it was a shame to build up a fine company and then see it robbed of men to fill up others. The Captain, it is said, further declared practically that he would not furnish the required detail.

Col. Morris is a strict disciplinarian, and upon learning of the alleged disobedience of his orders at once placed Capt. Willcocks in military arrest, relieving him from duty on the spot, and assigning Lieut. Abraham L. Willcocks, a brother of the Captain, to the command.

Col. Morris, when seen yesterday, said:

"It is true that I have placed Capt. Willcocks in military arrest, but I decline to state the reason, and I do not think it of any public interest to say anything about the matter."

Capt. Willcocks first entered the Ninth as a private in July, 1876. He served during the Spanish war in the volunteer regiment. In the election row for a Colonel last Winter he was a very active supporter of Goodman J. Greene, who was defeated.

BROKERS' CLERK ACCUSED.

W. B. Filer Charged with Taking $12,000 from Kohn & Co.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $12,000 against William B. Filer, in favor of Kohn & Co., stock brokers, at 46 Broadway, where he was employed as margin clerk. The affidavit of David Kohn states that Mr. Filer had been employed as a clerk for two years up to Dec. 11, when he disappeared, and has not been heard from since.

He is accused of taking $3,000 on Aug. 2, $4,000 on Aug. 30, and $5,000 on Sept. 21. He was intrusted with blank checks which he filled out, and it is alleged that he concealed the defalcation by charging the amounts in the ledger of the firm to I. Metzger and E. Loeb, both of whom said that they did not receive the money and knew nothing whatever about the transaction.

Mr. Kohn said that on the morning of Dec. 11 there was a sharp break in stocks, and he was examining customers' accounts to see if they were properly margined. He found the accounts of Messrs. Metzger and Loeb insufficiently margined and showed heavy losses. He asked Mr. Filer for an explanation. The latter appeared greatly agitated, and said the accounts would be made good. Mr. Kohn kept on investigating, whereupon Mr. Filer seized his hat and darted from the office, and nothing has been heard of him since.

Mr. Filer lived with his wife and children at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street. The Sheriff served the attachment on a bank where Mr. Filer is supposed to have a balance of $900, and also on a safe deposit company, where it is said he has a box.

MOODY'S WORK TO BE CONTINUED

Committee to Obtain Endowment for Institutions Founded by Him.

Preliminary steps toward insuring the continuance by adequate endowment of the three educational institutions founded by the late Dwight L. Moody, the Northfield Seminary and Training School for Young Women, the Mount Hermon School for Young Men, and the Bible Institute of Chicago, were taken yesterday at a joint meeting of the Trustees of the three schools, held in the committee room of the Mutual Life Insurance Building.

It is the desire of the Trustees to raise an endowment fund of at least $2,000,000, which will place the institutions on a self-supporting basis and insure their perpetuation as a memorial to the evangelist. To this end a committee to be known as the Moody Memorial Advisory Committee was elected. The committee will direct the soliciting of the endowment fund, which will be divided among the three institutions. Its members include William E. Dodge, James Talcott, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Morris K. Jesup, D. Willis James, and John S. Kennedy of New York; D. W. McWilliams and Ira D. Sankey of Brooklyn, E. G. Keith, Cyrus McCormick, and Victor Lawson of Chicago, John H. Converse and John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, C. A. Hopkins of Boston, and Francis White of Baltimore.

"Some misapprehension has existed as to the purpose of our meeting," said one of the Trustees yesterday. "It was not for the purpose of effecting a union in the management of the three institutions. They had always worked together in harmony when Mr. Moody was alive, and will continue to do so, but each will retain its distinct Board of Trustees. Our meeting was merely for union in the work of obtaining an endowment fund."

The Northfield and Mount Hermon Schools now have buildings and 1,200 acres of land near Northfield, Mass., valued at $1,250,000. Each has about 400 students. The Bible Institute, at Chicago, with 300 or more students, has property worth $250,000.

Lineman Killed by Live Wire.

Michael Clark, a lineman employed by the Manhattan Electric Light Company, was killed by a live wire yesterday morning while making repairs on one of the company's wires at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Clark's hand touched the wire, and the shock threw him from the pole on which he was working. He was dead when the New York Hospital ambulance arrived. He was a single man, thirty-six years old, and lived at 346 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Pays His Fine.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was fined $100 for failing to serve on a jury, paid his fine yesterday to Assistant Corporation Counsel Kiernan. The fine was paid by check, and as a result of its receipt, Mr. Vanderbilt will stand as discharged.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Upholstery Department.
4th Floor.

Lace Curtains,—fine Swiss Renaissance and Irish point. White, ivory and écru.

$3.00, $5.00 and $6.00 per pair,

Usual Price $4.00 to $8.50.

Oriental Stuffs,—Delhi Phulkaris, richly embroidered,—suitable for draping,—size 4 feet x 10 feet, 6 ins.

$7.50 each.

Down sofa cushions, covered with Oriental fabrics,—including Bombay stuffs and India prints.

$1.90 and $2.25 each.

1000 cushion covers,—damas, brocatelles, brocades, etc.

25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SHORTAGE.

Pumping from Ponds to be Resorted To to Avert a Famine.

So serious are the prospects of a water famine in Brooklyn that the department authorities have arranged to pump from Baisley's and Springfield ponds near Jamaica. The use of the water of these ponds was once condemned by the State Board of Health on the ground that it was polluted and unfit for human use by the numerous nuisances existing along the streams which supply it.

Before the pond water is turned into the mains public notice will be served to boil all drinking water so as to insure the destruction of disease germs. It is estimated that about 6,000,000 gallons a day will be obtained from the ponds.

Brooklyn has a contract to supply the Federal Government with 600,000 gallons of water a day for use at the navy yard, Governors Island, and Fort Hamilton. This contract is terminable by either party upon thirty days' notice, but the city officials, it is said, will probably content themselves with urging upon the local Federal authorities the need for strict economy.

RETIRED MERCHANT A SUICIDE.

Weber Declared Life Worthless After His Second Wife's Death.

Charles A. Weber, a retired commission merchant, fifty-six years old, committed suicide yesterday in the cellar of his home, 58 Hannan Street, Brooklyn, by hanging. His body was found by Mrs. Emily Larke, a tenant, who had gone to the cellar for wood.

Weber was twice married, his second wife dying two months ago. He grieved greatly over her death and told friends that life was not worth living any longer. His son tried to comfort him, but his task seemed hopeless. Weber a week ago began to act queerly. He declared that many men who were penniless were happier than he, though he had riches.

After his breakfast yesterday morning Weber made arrangements for his death. He secured a piece of clothesline and, taking a chair from the kitchen, went to the cellar. One end of the rope was fastened around a beam and the other around his neck. While hanging the rope broke and the body of the suicide fell to the floor.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Francis P. Burke succeeds Marshall S. Driggs on the Executive Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, and George W. Jones succeeds S. P. Blagden on the Arbitration Committee.

The insurance on the residence of George McKibbin, at 472 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: On building, Germania, $8,000; on household furniture, German-American, $5,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of Ernst Kaufmann, at 225 William Street, which was considerably damaged by fire and water early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Scottish Union and National, $15,500; Continental, $6,250; American of New York, $4,750; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $2,500; Northern of London, $1,500; Reliance, $1,250; Mechanics', $1,250, and Fireman's Fund, $1,250. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has called the attention of the companies to the policies written on the risk of R. Hoe & Co., at an average rate. The companies are required to recall the policies for indorsement, in order to determine the exact rate received for each part of the risk. No violation appears in the policies, which were placed through Weed & Kennedy, because the aggregate premium paid conforms to the aggregate of the tariff rates, but the manager objects to the use of average rates without his authority, on the ground that such practices would open the door to violations of the rules.

The insurance on the property of Louis Frank, at 10 Division Street, which was considerably damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Home, $2,000; Fire Association, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000; Palatine $1,000; Security, $1,000; New York Underwriters', $1,000; American, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $750; British America, $750; Western of Pittsburg, $500; Imperial, $500; Fidelity, $500; Niagara, $500; North American of Boston, $500; German of Pittsburg, $500; Agricultural, $500; Phoenix of London, $500; Mechanics', $500; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $500; Boston, $500; Delaware, $500; National, $500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $250; New Hampshire, $250; Michigan, $250; Grand Rapids, $250. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

It was reported yesterday that, before the news of the action of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in advancing rates on Wednesday, had reached the agency offices in Brooklyn, brokers, by means of telephone messages, had placed at the old rates much Brooklyn business expiring the last of this month and the first part of February. It is doubtful whether the policies will be delivered on that basis, owing to the Exchange rule forbidding the dating of policies more than two weeks in advance of their acceptance. The brokers were completely surprised by the advance in rates, and on Wednesday and yesterday directed their efforts toward getting their policies on risks bound previous to the meeting at the old rates. On Wednesday the Committee on Form reported a clause exempting companies from liability for the failure of the cold-air supply in cold-storage buildings caused by adjoining fires. The clause was favorably received, but was referred back to the committee with instructions to print, because it was not deemed sufficiently explicit to be effective. Regular monthly meetings of the Exchange will be held hereafter on the second Wednesday of each month.

Scholarships Secured by Mortgage.

A mortgage was filed yesterday which was executed in 1882, in which the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church as security for a fund for scholarships in the seminary, amounting to $63,079, given by divers persons, pledges the block bounded by Eleventh Avenue, Hudson River, and Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, to Eugene A. Hoffman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Woodbury G. Langdon, the Treasurer. The money given was used by the seminary officials for the improvement of the property, and the mortgage is made to insure the proper application of the sum for the purpose intended—the endowment of scholarships.

Sale of
Men's
Night Shirts,
made of soft finish muslin, trimmed with white and colored silk cord,
50 cts.,
value 75c.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MUSIC-ROOM THOUGHTS.

Every sort of music cabinet is here, (even our special Aeolian Cabinet.) Some elaborately carved, some simple, low-topped, not encumbered with much decoration—but many now reduced to make room for newer beauties.

Mahogany Music Cabinets,
$9.00 & $21.00,
(reduced from $18.50 & $27.00.)

Piano benches and chairs are also reduced; some strong, slender beauties, in quiet designs—proper for the room where sound and simplicity reign.

Particular economical people always delight to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.
English and American Authors—Stephen Phillips, Swinburne, Lloyd Mifflin, John T. Tabb, and Others. Reviewed by Joel Benton.

GREAT ORATIONS.
Two Monumental Series of the World's Best Examples.

THE LOVE OF BOOKS.
A New Edition of De Bury's "Philobiblon"—Passages from the Work.

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Two Books Treating of the Country Before and After the Great Trek.

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Recollections by One Who Knew Him Intimately.

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A Biography of Him in the Modern English Writers Series.

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Madame de Longueville as a Perfect Salon Type.

THE HEART OF A BOY.
De Amicis's Charming Book in a New Edition.

JAMES HOGG.
A New Biography of the Ettrick Shepherd.

COLONIAL HOMES.
Old Time Mansions and Their Tenants.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.
Readers Express Their Views and Preferences.

MISS GOULD'S GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Features of This Important Collection of Books on Mormonism.

VIOLATED HARBOR RULES.

Captain and Master Convicted of Throwing Waste Into the River.

Albert Randall, Captain of the tugboat F. N. Brown, and Cornelius Nelson, master of the Self-Dumping Scow No. 39, owned by the firm of Brown & Fleming, were found guilty yesterday by Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court of having dumped waste into the East River off Fortieth Street on Aug. 29. Lieut. Commander John C. Frémont, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor, was the chief prosecuting witness. In finding the men guilty the jury commended them to the mercy of the court. Suit will be brought by the Government against the firm of Brown & Fleming.

Slater's Assailant Indicted.

The Grand Jury found an indictment of assault in the first degree yesterday against Willis or Walter Rosser, who shot Frederick Slater of Rahway, N. J., at the six-day bicycle race, in Madison Square Garden, on Dec. 9 last. A bench warrant was issued for Rosser's arrest.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE, Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Manteill; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert Sat., Jan. 13, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. LEO SCHULZ
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscriptions and Single Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. WILHELM GERICKE...Conductor
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17. Soloist. | Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18. Soloist.
Mr. Ludwig Breitner | Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tickets at box office and Tyson's at reg. prices.

HARLEM Op. House. | JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. | The Jolly Musketeer.
NEXT WEEK SEATS NOW SELLING.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Mat., THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, Beau Brummell; Sat. Ev., Dr. Jekyll & M